ing, at the Galt House, about 8 o'clock. As the circumstances will undergo a legal investigation to-morrow morning before Judge John

vere unavailing, and he died in fifteen min-

man spoke no word concerning the difficulty

ess, the clergyman assented to his wish and

he solemn ordinance was administered with unusual impressiveness in the presence of Dr. Murray, the medical director, Maj. Gen. Crit-

tenden, and a few other personal friends. When the service was concluded, he was calm

and sank into his last sleep quietly, with

o apparent physical pain, but with some

nental suffering. The last audible words

Almighty God. Let, then, his fellow-mortals

be proud of his many virtues, his lofty patriot sm and undaunted courage while they judge eniently of those faults, which, had they

een curbed, might have been trained int

The evil that men do lives after them, The good is oft interred with their bones

GENERAL NELSON .- We publish in another

lumn of this morning's Journal the touch-

rtues. Let it not be said of our friend:

the practice of sending presents to soldiers

articles supposed to be conducive to the convenience of their camp life. To the knowl

edge of the Commission, many hundred to of such presents are now piled uselessly i

torchouses and yards, and upon old camp rounds, while thousands have probably bee

destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of

all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smalles

value to them, except as tokens of the affect

ionate interest of their friends. For this

urpose, letters and such other small and light

rticles as can be transmitted by mail wou

have been much better. Larger gifts occasion

being naturally averse to throwing then

which are a chief cause of the ex

of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally

ence, undertake to carry an excessive amour

ive baggage of their officers, some of the se verest losses of the Union forces in the presen war are attributed by the highest military au

thority. But even when successful in battle the attempt to secure comfort by the possession

of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly

always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack be

ing thrown away at the first hard, long con tinued march, while the light one is re

tained, and the long and heavily ladened way

mental hospital stores and conveniences is a

cruelty to the sick and wounded; for it-or

sions the frequent detention and separatio

to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Com

mission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as

well as against the greater evil of the commo

the field too many of the means of comfort to

attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into

ounded are transferred from the camps and

ever before witnessed. Continue to send elicacies for the convalescing, and those cool-

There has been no time during the wa

Government had had reserves with which to reinforce Gen. McClellan during his late battles

caped him. They would now be prisoners of

var on parole-but it had not, and hence the

It is pretty clearly demonstrated now, that

ly made good by the fruits of the new levy

should proceed to a draft at once for the hal-

and in greater abundance. It is no time now

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.-The Paris corr

80,000 men, and is to remain in that country

been bought up for the expedition. The En-

"till after he has located a road across the Isth

mus, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific-

The Times, commenting upon this intell

PROPOSITIONS FROM PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 8.

JECKER NATURALIZED IN FRANCE.—Man gnificant acts of the Executive, which do not pear in the Moniteur, are yet die.

pear in the Moniteur, are yet discoveral perusal of Le Bulletin des Lois, which do

on perusal of Le Bulletin des Lois, which does not enjoy indiscriminate circulation. Through that channel of intelligence it is ascertained that the Swiss Jecker, whose monetary transactions with Miramon and Almonte were the immediate incentives to French meddling in Mexico, has been recently naturalized in this Empire, and a retroactive claim is thus sought to be established for the ultimate enforcement of his truly exhaustive demand on whatever resources the metallic wealth of that country can furnish on the day of reckoning.

This incumbrance must of course be superadded to the inevitable war indemnity which to Imperial exchequer will exact, and which will per force become the first charge on the dilapidated inheritance of Montezuma. The latest casualties, viz., the burning of the war-

Ber It is said that our army drags after i

as so often proved too slow to catch any

our loyal friends is on the field of battle.

and army wagons. No wonder i

(From the Paris Patrie.

es in battle and by sickness are scar

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING

by Money sent in registered letters only at our risi Advertising Rates—Invariably in Advance. Weekly Journal—each square (10 lines or loss),

## PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editors

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G. W. Carter, Sugar Plant. Jona. Osb rn, Elk spring.	M P. Gott, R advville.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1862.

Kentucky was long ago made on paper a member of the so-called Confederate States, though heretofore few perhaps have deemed the fact however, that the Confederate armies have inthis paper revolution, by subjugating the Comon train being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations somewhat important to scrutinize the scrutinization of the scrutinizati rediate fate of our people, if these armies of a regiment in the field should be supplied with the barest necessities for the temporary

This fate may be found duly set forth in the rebel statute-book, but fortunately the rebel leaders now in our borders do not leave us to pitals, where the supplies of the regiment are search for it there; they boldly announce it, not available. An excessive amount of regiment are ever they go. General Humphrey Marshall, we understand, made a speech at Mt. Sterling last Monday, in which he was par-ticularly explicit on this point. The Cincin-from the regiment of the few articles

We sincerely trust that the advice of th rcial, had an appointment to speak the fol must not be understood as applicable to the general hospitals to which invalids and the owing day at Owingsville, where of course and we have heard of other rebel leaders eaking to the same effect elsewhere in the sate. We are informed that the Statesman, iberally sent hereafter as they have been since he war brought its first sad reality to our very the rebel organ in the rebel lines, speaks in the like strain in loud tones. The proclamadoors which called forth such an outgush o sympathy and liberality as the world never tion is in truth made everywhere by the rebel leaders. Indeed, it is after all but saying, that, when Kentucky is brought under the cont ing beverages which our women know so well how to prepare for fevered lips. But we must be executed in her limits. The fact is conrefrain from sending such proofs of regard and ained in the general assumption that Kenaffection to our dear ones in the camps, a tucky is a member of the Confederate States may prove dangerous to their health and bre ertheless, we are not a little obliged to the them down in their toilsome marches. If it rebel leaders for so prominently exhibiting the fact. It saves us the trouble of performing a is recollected, that a musket, knapsack, have sack, canteen, and blanket-which are all in task which otherwise we could not have a dispensable-weigh about as much as an

man would care to carry about with him, i Now, fellow-citizens, in view of the fact chibited thus distinctly and authoritatively, will be easy for us to imagine that the las do you not feel prompted to more earnest prayers and nerved to more vigorous efforts as the last feather did that of the camel. than ever against the success of the rebel un-dertaking in Kentucky? If it succeeds, every hertaking in Kentucky? If it succeeds, every when the needs of the Government for men were greater and more pressing than they are now. And yet we see strong indications, even in some of the most loyal States, that the yal, will be swept away into the ranks of the and poverty. Conscription and banishment may well excite apprehension, anxiety, and even alarm. It should also excite action—it if with an earthquake's gulp will swallow should lead to a draft at once. The Govern armies here succeed in their undertaking. The saved, and, if the great object cannot be achieve ed through the spontaneous uprising of a pa order that afterwards it may be turned back triotic people, military service must of cours The career of Kentucky will be at stake, is entitled to the services of all it The scroll of her history will be swiftly rolled back, until the hand of the desolator reaches a solitude darker and bloodier even than that in Maryland, the rebels never would have es the ultimate fate of Kentucky, if the rebel ar-

nies here succeed; and, in that dreadful event her ultimate fate will not be long deferred. game got away. This is mortifying in the mind, disloyal as well as loyal, must pray anxiously that the rebel armies in Ker may be overwhelmed and overwhelmed speed-Assuredly we all without disti This being the case, under the tardiness with which the army s filled up, the Government ave abundant reason so to pray.

That famous Southern romancer De scheme for the benefit of the Jeff Davis Gov planters on the subject, which makes some curious revelatious. It seems that the loan has not yet amounted to much practically, because when the time for the payment arriv e was no market for the cotton. But Mr DeBow wishes the planters to understand that capital is being largely invested in obvious that the subjects of Jeff Davis consider cotton a safer investment than his gineer who has been sent out is not going to reasury notes, even with all the known liaankees or to destruction by the rebel soldiers. Cotton having thus assumed a market value a road intended to counteract the Pacific rail eBow tells the planters that the road of the Americans." Confederate Government expects them to fork over their subscriptions, either in money or

scheme of conquest and occupation in the schemes look to nothing less than a colonia ist. furnishes us with a summary of the state empire in Mexico, whose revenues shall be d ved from the rich silver and gold mines of nts submitted to the Confederate Coned almost entirely worthless by the political as been but little more than one million disorders that have prevailed. It is well for us to keep an eye on these things. They are them only ten millions. The finances of the ntimately related to the purposes which th tertain with reference to the breaking up o vet been able to devise a scheme for replenishstead of a series of petty and rival Govern are destitute of money. When we take int be the destruction of all their selfish schem war upon so small a population-that they sending all their money out of the country for The Emperor has received a letter freesident Juarez, in which he complains t is impossible for him to establish a statovernment, precisely because of the Free xpedition against him. He therefore propopelled to commence and operate large manu-

can readily see that their finances are exny bears pretty hard on the interminable and luxurious trains of our armies. "It would not be possible," he said to Las Casas at St. Helena, "to form a perfect army without a revolu in the manners and education of the so dier, and perhaps even in the officer. This could not be accomplished with ovens, magano perfect army until, in imitation of the Romans, the sol lier shall receive his supply of wheat or barly, grind it in his hand-mill, and sess an army until we abolish all our mon strous trains of civil attendants." It will do mind these striking words, not, indeed, as an rather as a standing admonition to "retrenchment and reform.

The best press for pressing the life out of the rebellion would be the press of all the fellows into the service who refuse to volunteer

mappiated inheritance of Montezuma. The latest casualties, viz., the burning of the warship Prince Jerome, on the passage, before Gibraltar, and the collision by which the Fleurus, a large transport from Toulon, was lost, go to swell the account, already pretty formidable. in Kentucky that we hope every rascal of them will have the chicken-pox.

The United States is God's land, and it ould no more be divided into two empires

The rebels don't talk about Beauregar now, but Brag is in every rebel mouth. endered more perilous at home than that of

ment of the St. Louis Republican, when i ays we are always sure of the truth when like Captain Polworth in Cooper's "Lione General McClellan writes a despatch. No ainful ifs follow the perusal of his reports to of ham to a person dying with fever, because they believe that good eating stimulates the vital principle. But this misplaced kindness he Government. One does not have the big of the Commanding General thrust pompossly in his face. It is not "I did this," of has attracted the attention of Gen. Halleck at whose request the Sanitary Commission ha pursuant to my orders," but "Gen. A. or en. B. accomplished this or that," and "the troops behaved magnificently." McClellan's modesty is a jewel.

The Richmond Enquirer says: "The rnest desire of the people of the Confederate ates for peace is known to the North. Whenever the United States are prepared to ave peace, it can be obtained upon proper erms." Well, the United States are prepared o have peace on the basis of the preservation of the Union. These are "pr The United States are prepared to have peace on these terms and on no other; and the Unied States are resolved to have peace.

The St. Louis Democrat remarks, that the late battle between Rosecrans and Price t luka, "neither Grant nor Ord, strange to iy, heard the roar of battle and did not co p in the night." The St. Louis News of last riday says, "Major-General Grant arrived in this city yesterday for a brief recreation. secrans, we presume, is recreating by vig rous operations against Price.

The Grenada Appeal says there isn't nough hemp in the country to hang half of he rebels that the Federal Government threatens to hang. But has the Appeal duly calcuated how many rebels each rope may throttle before becoming unfit for service?

When we hear from any particular point ides and cannot possibly escape, we are apt o conclude that the next news will be that e enemy has escaped.

Ber Very great were the wars of Casar

Alexander, and Napoleon, but we shall prob-oly conclude, after a little talk with the taxtherers, that this is the war for our money Every epauletted fellow strutting about e streets when he is able to be on duty should as one would hack off those of a cowardly

Some of the Republican papers say that the President's proclamation ends the rebel-ion." Perhaps however our armies had beter remain in the field just a few days longer. Men may think it important to attend to their business and take care of their estates, but what will their business and their estates

be worth if this rebellion shall triumph? Bes If officers of the army were not disissed from the service with too great haste, probably there wouldn't be half so many re

We shouldn't wonder if the rebels we hang a few hundred of their own spies for attle-fields. To these, donations may be as fooling them in regard to the feelings of the people of Maryland.

Ber If hunger, as they say, "can eat through stone wall," we should think that bravery might eat through Stonewall Jackson and his

eracy's wall. It must be perfectly intelligible to every rebel that can read writing. The rebels in Kentucky are daily and ghtly in rapid pursuit-not of the Union

men but of their goods and chattels. Gen. Lee may be an officer of considion, but he couldn't penetrate Maryland and Pennsylvania.

There's glory in fighting for our coun ry, and shame in holding back. Choose ye etween glory and shame. General Miles was charged with being

drank at Harper's Ferry. He managed to get otism, his amazing energy, his perfect self-off the charge by dying. We will only say in regard to military and physical, combined with the rank and affairs in Kentucky, that a tremendous bag is position he had already achieved in the army

eat many boots, but we look for Buell to

Some of the rebels that are captured nto a big gun first. When we get the gnerillas in prison

THE COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL TAX .of Congress, to collect the national tax, are making their arrangements and will soon com-mence operations. The Commissioner of Revenue at Washington has just issued the owing important regulations, which are of rital interest to our business community;

loes not include rectifiers, who must pay

in reserve. The rebellion will never be quell- If manufacturers have an office, depot tore-room, or agency, at a place different on the place where the goods are made, of they sell the manufactures of others, in adition to their own, they must pay a trader to dally-if men will not volunteer draft in an extract which we publish below make Franco-Mexican question. The French army

place among men!

f their supplies.

e exhaustion of hunger. Their defeat

The London Times has been a comm

lied, and explained the motive of the assau

We advise our citizens to sleep

neir ears to hear big guns.

night. Let them not lie awake, strain

n the States around the Gulf.

sed me of corruption."

olt by the sack, or any other article in the riginal package, are reckoned as wholesale

envered to be transmitted. But railroad and legraph companies are not required to stamp eir own despatches over their own lines.

8. Arrangements will be made with the colcior of this district to supply stamps to pares desiring to purchase \$50 worth or over, at least each of the contract of the contra

change, which is now something above

un nre, and renewals of same—nes, mari-tes to foreign ports, powers of attorney, pro-se, probate of wills, protests, warehou secipts, and writs or other original proce-or commencing suit. Also, patent medicine, refumeries, and playing cards. In reference to public hours

ree times the amount of duty or tax impose the law, one-half of which goes to the former. These taxes are, of course, in add on to the State and city licenses now im aformer. These search of the State and city licenses now imsoed, and the accumulation of expenses wilnaterially affect the smaller dealers, whabound in every part of the city. The prosecution of delinquents is made imperative of
the collectors, who hold the names and redences of all dealers, so that escape from it TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1862.

DISTRESSING AFFAIR-DEATH OF MAJ. GEN that "we have space enough and to spare no only for two republics, but, if that should be VILLIAM NELSON .- We have never been called ipon to record a more distressing affair than he ultimate event, for as many republics a here are States." In its John Bullish idea o the sad termination of an unfortunate difficulgraduating principles by the standard of policy or profit, it assures us that we will find a systy between Major General William Nelson and Brig.-General Jefferson C. Davis, resulting in the death of the former, yesterday morn tem of State sovereignties far easier to dea with than another result of the war, a vas

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1862.

son, we deem it judicious to make no reference yet sneers at our efforts to preserve our Union to them, for it is impossible to reconcile the many contradictory versions we have received, curiously when it says: we may mention, however, that General Nelson slapped Gen. Davis in the face, and then walked through the west door and

national debt. Great Britain has created be

rast national debt to extend her empire an

then walked through the west door and into the passage leading to the Ladies' Reception room, and as he turned from there with the evident intention of going up stairs, he was confronted by Gen. Davis, who discharged a pistol when within eight or ten feet of him, the shot taking effect in his right breast. Gen. Nelson reeled a little as he was struck, but walked into the room next to the parlor, where he was laid on a mattress on the floor, and assistance sought for. All efforts were unavailing, and he died in fifteen minresist the demand. utes after receiving the ball.

General Nelson from the first thought the

Carolina had no right to seize forts, rob arse

round was a mortal one, and expressed houses and post-offices, but when the Cotton desire to have the Rev. Mr. Talbott, of Cal-States confederated with the intention of con ary Church, summoned. This gentleman resides about three miles below the city, but was unable to get home on Sunday after serdent seizures, then the Times is "unable t see how the Northerners could with any con rice, and passed the night at the Galt House He immediately obeyed the summons, as he sistency resist the demand." Dick Turp was a mere individual highwayman, and Jack was well acquainted with the General The everend gentleman informs us that the dying Shepperd a solitary thief; so the Old Baile tions; but Charles de Moor and his Robbe or the Forty Thieves, rise to the Confederat was exceedingly solicitous as to the salvation dignity, and the authorities of Heidleburg of his soul, and desired Mr. Talbott to perform Bagdad could not with "any consistency re he rite of baptism and receive him into the osom of the church. After five minutes sist their demands.' onversation to ascertain his state of prepared-

The Times knows as much about our geogra phy as it does of our politics. It tells us w need not trouble ourselves about the "natura boundaries" and that a glance over the history pendent nations require no impassable from tiers of hill or stream and that these barrie in fact are seldom taken or retained for the read that history aright, there has hardly been an European war which was not occasioned by this question of boundaries. France oks toward the Rhine and sighs; Russia glances toward the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn and bides her time; Austria pines for Servia; and every other continental power is longing to change its boundary. France continuall etting on this point in reference to Savoy and Nice and Coblentz and Cologne, and Italy aspiring to push her boundary to the Julian and the Carnic Alps, are refutations of the assertion of the Times. It asks "What are the boundaries of the American States

ng and beautiful Order of General Buell anpresent?" and says: "They are well enough ncing to the army and to the nation the defined, and what will do for a State in the ame to add anything to this noble estimate of eneral Nelson's military character. A word erals may assure themselves that their a ncerning his personal character, however e may not unfitly add. an unlimited, unparalleled, and unapproach able empire they would certainly have to fore-General William Nelson was born and reared the county of Mason in this Commonwealth. go, but, as the extent of their territories, ever after subdivision, would be inconceivably b He was at the time of his death about forty rond the European scale, they need not expect career before the dawn of this rebellion w by intolerable closeness of fellowship." All e not acquainted, and the particulars of hi this nonsense yields to the irrepressible logi ubsequent career the whole country know of facts. The Susquehanna river rises in New York, flows through Pennsylvania and Mary eneral Nelson was in very many respect land, forms the Chesapeake Bay in Virginia an extraordinary man, and, if he had lived and finds its outlet near Norfolk, which latter broughout the stormy period in which his place, therefore, controls the commerce of the life has been quenched, he would have ranked undoubtedly among the most con-Otsego Hills in the Empire State. Look, too, at the great valley of the Mississippi, Ohio spicuous characters of the time. His wide and varied experience of life, his extensive and Missouri, which embraces more than a scor and exact information, his breadth and quick-New Orleans as the guard-house of their comness of understanding, his incorruptible patri-

nighty events destiny had reserved a great o say about peace, but it is always a peace reer. We are persuaded that nothing but based on the concession of all they have dedeath could have barred him from such a areer. He was a strong man both in intel- ply ludicrous. In the rebel Congress the other ect and in will. lay, Henry S. Foote offered a joint resoluti Nor was General Nelson amidst his cus to the effect that whereas the Confederate arm mary roughness of look and of demeanor had been blessed with victory for some month without the softer graces of character or the past, the rebels were justified in despatching a entler tastes of refined life. He was prement at Washington City, empowered to proninently a generous man. His heart was as We do not learn what disposition was made of e loved music passionately, and compre this resolution, but we presume it met some hose "roars of laughter" that greeted Mr. Linis room but the other night, in a brief interval coln's proclamation in April of last year. Montgomery. It is not likely that the hot histle with evident appreciation an air from At Trovatore, and still more surprised when he broceeded to recount in a strain of enthusiasm advance into the "territory of the enemy, roceeded to recount in a strain of enthusiasm he circumstances under which he first heard and who had not heard of the results whi waited upon the enterprise of Lee and Jackson, would readily set about the arrangemen erable delight it afforded him He seemed for e moment transformed into the poet and We already know the terms the rehels will lilettante. Presently, however, some officer ion. These they cannot have. The Govern usiness, and the impassioned amateur of my

was again the rough and stalworth soldier ent, the army, all political parties, are pledge We left him then with the mental reflection to the maintenance of the Union unimpaired They will accept nothing short of this. hat his daring and impetuous spirit cherished a peace must be conquered. It is folly to hope n its depths riches of which the world sus cted nothing. With the expression of this for a revival of confidence in the South, or cturn of esteem, unless these are brought effection we leave him now. Alas that we about by force of arms. An officer, who ha een much service, recently remarked that both sides would continue to fight until they fought The rebels are fighting for bread, as w n less extensive combats. He saw already early exhausted, and the little that rema amands starvation prices. The Richmon tion, where they had greater respect for each other. The belittling talk that prevailed or vision raising country which stretches from each side at the outbreak of the war has ceased. he Potomac, at Harper's Ferry, to Memphis n the Mississippi, is now exhausted of its five Northerners is heard no more. The feelovisions. The armies of the South hav ing that the South had no perseve umed everything in the central portion of durance and slim resources, that its valor was ; and the joint armies of the two belligeren owers have consumed the supplies of the exideas of the nature of the controversy and of earned to respect each other, and after these lso exhausted, and the general scarcity of al nany hard fought and hotly contested fields all of each side must admit that men capable erything eatable. Wheat is worth two dol of such fighting should not be foes, and that nited and indivisible they could maintain the wheat country, and cattle are bringing seven cents gross in southwestern Virginia, the chief onor of the old flag and the integrity of America against whatever foes should assail tle-raising region for the whole South ork is not to be engaged now of the pork aisers of East Tennessee at twenty-five cen

d. It may be so conquered either by physi ough one fourth of that figure has alway ally overwhelming in the field—the display een thought a good price after it had reache and use of large resources and more menne markets of consumption. Hay, which sed to be difficult of sale at fifty cents the overcoming of the prejudice and pas-on which inaugurated the war and which andred in the interior, now cannot b hus far prevent any solution of our difficult ained in sufficient quantities to supply the There is but one course open and that is emand at two dollars. Every article of farm o go on resolutely, and to prosecute this war duce has gone up to these fabulous price and the ready payment of these tempting rates that it can only terminate by the utter ann ilation of the rebel army, and the de of all its resources. In the progress of accom olishing this we may prepare to receive propositions of peace. It will not do to nego vements of the rebels are matters of n sity from the want of provisions, and the iate with rebels in arms, and least of ist seek greener pastures and better fille while they deem themselves the strongest.

Des It is stated that Stonewall Jackson faryland compels them to return to the expansted lands of Virginia, and they will soon light from Maryland, turned upon his horse driven from Kentucky also, and through ose that Stonewall cursed her, for Stonew is a devout man, but we guess he prayed Goo

ts age. It made charges against the Duke of me Spanish matters, to which the Duke re inflam Neison, which occurred in this city a lf-past eight o'clock this morning. The deceased was bred a sailor, and was a icer of the Navy while holding his commis ov a relative of the Editor of the Times in For If the men in all our cities would turn

t and close the war, they wouldn't so ofte e called on to close their places of business When newspaper correspondents was o tell a big lie, they generally beging "it is stated in official circles." Some of the papers say that McClellar pires to a dictatorship. No doubt he means dictate to the rebels.

We have looked at Buell's army. When launches its thunderbolt, Bragg will be elec By command of Major-General Buell.
J. M. WRIGHT, A. A. G.

JUDGE THOMAS .- We notice with regret the ollowing letter from this eminent ger

To the Editor of the Boston Journal: In r To the Editor of the Boston Journal: In re-oly to frequent inquiries, and to avoid any misapprehension, I beg leave to say that when accepted a nomination for the present Con-cress it was with an explicit declaration to my riends that I should in no event be a candi-late for re-election. To that purpose I firmly

adhere.

A word more. If there be any other office with which my friends would connect my name, allow me to say gratefully but firmly what I have always said from the first moment the suggestion was made, No.

Very truly your obedient servant,

Jamaica Plain, Sept. 20, 1862.

Judge Thomas is a Republican, but his course in Concress has been inspired by patricular.

course in Congress has been inspired by patri tism not by partyism. It has met the appro pation of the conservatives of the country ublic calamity. The Boston Post, a Demo ratic journal, expresses the general judgent of the conservatives of the country, epublishing the note above. "The public," ays the Post, "will regret to learn that Judge Thomas positively declines being a candidate for re-election to Congress, and that he will not consent to have his name used for any other official station. He has been a faithful, able, and fearless supporter of the Constitu ion and the Government of this country, and can retire with the consciousness that he ha onestly and fully discharged his duties in acordance with the oath he took when he entered the halls of Congress." This tribute is DETAILS OF THE FIGHT AT AUGUSTA, KY .-- A

correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, wri-ing from Augusta, Ky., on Saturday, says he place was attacked by a force of mounted ebels six hundred and forty strong, with two cannon, under command of a younger brother of Colonel John Morgan, at three o'clock on aturday afternoon. Their first attack was elfast and Florence Miller, with the intention f capturing them, but although the boats ere completely riddled with musket and rifle erson being hurt. In the meantime the rest us in due season, when all the world will of the force became engaged with the Union of the force under Colonel Bradford, numbering one bundred and twenty men, the most of whom ook refuge in the houses, and fired from the windows with deadly effect on the rebels, killing and wounding ninety men. Amongst the killed are three captains, one of them a ypunger brother of Morgan. This heavy loss exasperated the rebels so much that they set fire to every house they were fired upon from, spreading to other houses, burned down two uares of the town. The casualties to our rce is nine killed and fifteen wounded, though t is feared several citizens were consumed in the rning buildings. With the exception of a few Bradford, were taken prisoners. They left the town about five o'clock, taking their prisonrs with them. A letter written on Sunday curned paroled. They still hold Colonel Brad- for the purpose of arranging an honorable ord. A portion of a force that left Maysville Saturday night at 12 o'clock (seven hunred strong, under Col. Wilson), joined by 300 tion of property. The fact that this resolution om Ripley via Dover, Ky., arrived while the Victor lay at Augusta, and report they enuntered the rebels on their retreat from Aurusta to Germantown. They immediately at-acked them, the rebels retreating, quickly denerating into a rout, then a panic, dropping and throwing away everything that impeded It is hoped that when the full Maysville command returns they will have recaptured Col. Bradford and the rest of our men, with most of the rebels.

uished scholar and jurist, has contributed hree articles to the Journal de Debats on the American Crisis. The Albany Evening Joural says the first article is an argument to rove that "Slavery is the True Cause of the for a war to be carried on with any prospe Rebellion;" the second argues against the of success, when every important military to be dissevered—physically impossible. God Rebellion;" the second argues against the of success, when every important military both joined it together, let no man essay to right of secession; and the third is an appeal movement was made known to the rebel au to France, showing with great force that her the Southern Confederacy would be to pro sure the continued commercial sun Christendom the country whose boast it is that she "fights for ideas." Our Albany conemporary translates a few sentences from the

The dismemberment of America—it is a onment of the empire of the seas to our [k sh) rivals! The unity of America—it is berty of the ocean and the peace of rorld! If the United States, with their the y-one millions of souls, had existed in 1 oes any one believe that the Contine look side world. Mons. Laboulaye gives good advice and

nd shows he is a statesman of enlarged views, man to give us the clue to extricate ourselve om labyrinthine difficulties. Still we are those who wish to interfere in our quarrel or tar states that there is upwards of two millons sterling worth of goods in store and

the Confederates. These goods, the Philadelhia Press says, have been exported from Engand, chiefly from Liverpool, and it is the duty heir destination. If necessary, our vessels au, and prevent their being removed. If the epairs and coal to the United States waraird to build and arm the Confederate "No 90" at Birkenhead, were honest in enforcing ts own neutrality orders, the Confederates would have nothing to depend upon at Nas-It is reported that Gen. Buell was ves

rday relieved from his command of the Deartment of the Ohio and Gen. Thomas apnted to succeed him. Gen. Thomas, ho ever, telegraphed to Washington, and was acked by nearly all the other division offiers, recommending the retention of General Buell. We are happy to state that the appli-cation was successful and Gen. Buell was retored to the command in which he has wor dent that he fully deserves it.

will soon be able to have no foothole orm old John Brown stood on. Since the demand for lint became reat, many of the very best ladies of the na

on have got into a scrape. he following account of the private funeral of Col. Fletcher Webster, and of the in tion of his illustrious father's remains, in this reek's issue of the Plymouth Rock: The tomb at Marshfield once again

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1862. The failure of the blind and childish

itcry for the removal of General Buell is a ublic triumph, as the success of that outcry ould have been a public calamity. We reice in the one as we should have grieved in

Surely the Government has had experience McClellan is itself enough for one campaign not for one war. The lesson it teaches cerainly does not need to be taught over again soon. We can send all of the dull pupils who are not fools to a much cheaper school ne one truth is evident to all minds wheth-

puts the rebellion to a violent death. And that they will be successful no loyal heart can permit itself to doubt. That they will be sucsessful no loyal heart could doubt if it would.

anarchist and incendiary dragged back into the say with a contempory that the national senate. We say with a contempory that the armies of the Republic are marshalling for he last time in the history of the great rebel- of the party have revolted at the action of the lion. The organization which exists now must Convention. It has provoked a fierce rebelremain to the end of this war. Soon an adlion. The organization which exists now must remain to the end of this war. Soon an advance will be made very generally, in every direction and by every corps of the army. The day has been fixed—the leaders have been chosen and assigned to their positions, and the necessary orders have been written. The iron will and demand of the American people has only been tempering hitherto. It was fully tested in the furnace of patriotism in Maryland lately, and its cohesive strength was not at all impaired, even by the cunning and well directed blows of a master-smith, while it was at a red-heat. The storm that is brewing will be terrible no doubt, visiting the direct disasters upon the people, with untold death and destruction, but our own great national sins must be washed out by the blood of the nation, and we may as well prepare for the deluge while its signs are in the heavens. The rainbow of promise, insuring the God-given covenant of liberty to mankind, will certainly appear for sin due season, when all the world will stand amazed, and say: "See! the greatest nation has passed the most trying ordeal in all history, and has come out of it chastened, whilst Democracy and Republicanism are placed upon the surest foundation, and must be washed on the surest foundation, and must be washed on the committee of the constitution of the United States. It did not have a straw for anything but the re-nomination of Charles Summer to the constitution of Charles Summer to the constitution of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The active men of the constitution of the Committee of the constituti

whilst Democracy and Republicanism are placed upon the surest foundation, and must foot upon the soil. A limit of the power of the South has been found at last by the leaders in this treason. The South has placed more men in the field than can be spared from the sultivation of the land. The pseudo senator Foote, in the rebel Congress, a few days ago, ntroduced a resolution to the effect that co

peace, in order to prevent further loss of hu-man life in this terrible war, and the devastaputably, the growing weakness of the rebe How to DEAL WITH SPIES .- The truth of the remark made by the Philadelphia Inquirer cannot be doubted, that there has been a wonlerful degree of leniency shown by the Go ernment to the spies and rebel agents that have swarmed like foul vermin all over the country nce this rebellion began. We have not yet heard of the execution of a single spy, though ommon report says that great numbers have fallen into our hands, who have been guilty of this highest military offence. The rebels give even a suspected spy a short shrift and a safe, apparently, as any loyal man. And loyal men have wondered how it was possible

rmitted to ply their degrading occupation rebuked and unpunished. The Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D. D., he forcibly commented on this subject in the Danville Review, a work in which he has done aliant service to the cause of the Government affairs as this cannot be endured. The danger of it renders it intolerable. The enormity of t justifies any remedy its extirpation may re-

was seen, so long as spies and traitors were

the Government has inaugurated will embrace the trial and punishment, on conviction, of the trial and punishment, on conviction, of some double traitor who, having proved false to his country, is fiendish enough to betray the community that may tolerate his presence. In our city, we cannot doubt that there are many who actually furnish information to the enemy, and large numbers would do the same thing if it were necessary. The insolence which induces the rebels to push their pickets the same through and through—this charges and yet in all these things Mr. Summer can see nothing so "bright" or so "touching" as the little incident of lifting a girl to a ride on a cannon! Nay, he has summoned to his imagination its exceeding picturesqueness, and the man mad? Can he not think of anything but a negro! Are there no white people in the country, struggling, suffering, doing, dying, bravely, and Christianly? Yet this is Charles Sumner, through and through—the lations of the United States, he is not the which induces the rebels to push their pickets almost up to our city limits, is the result of a perfect knowledge of the situation of our troops and the means of avoiding them. If anly support against the machinations of Louisville were rid of her home traitors, our blows would fall much more effectively on the

nentioned as a rebel leader in our despatche recently we thought that there was some mis oat in Nassau, New Providence, destined for take as we had never before heard of such as upon his history up to the time he join Bragg. He was a Second Lieutenant of Con our navy to take care that they never reach pany K, First United States Artillery, com and stationed at Eagle Pass, Texas. At the erty of the United States to the State of Texas Slaughter was at Fort McIntosh seeing about some land he owned nearly eighteen miles through Lerado on his way to the coast he complained of being sick and was permit ted to remain, until Major Sibley, with his ommand, should be ready to leave. He accom left it, and went in company with some desert ers to Galveston, where he joined Bragg and received the position of Major. At the time Island he had command of a portion of their ops, and was sent from Pensacola with a lag of truce to Col. Harvey Brown, asking an schange of prisoners and the surgical ins nstruments were nicely cleaned and sent with and sent to New York. This Slaughter has knowledge of any other in the rebel army of

The Boston Post says with truth that land, and their bold advance at the West, is idence of the necessity for all the force aske for by the Government and all we can send my too numerous or too strong. If every man duty was in martial array to-day, and pushing to the country, as it would at once end the effort should be at once made to answer the requisition of the President for three years and nine months quotas, if we would secure the advantages gained by recent victories, and protect our soil from repeated raids. Although late events have done much to restore confidence, we are not out of the woods yet, and the providence we are not out of the woods yet, and the providence we are not out of the woods yet, and the providence we are not out of the woods yet, and the providence we are not out of the woods yet, and the providence we are not out of the woods yet. lence, we are not out of the woods yet, and leep safely without watchers.

We understand that Gen. Boyle is assigned to the command of a division in the field. That he will fill that position with credit to himself and to the service, there is no doubt.

Lou. Democrat.

emocrat. The conduct of Gen. Boyle on the ablishes his fitness for the position to which ne is understood to be assigned. We predict or him a brilliant career in the field.

who raises such is a traitor to the people, to the Government, to the best hopes of humanistia, in consequence of the war, the people of the South can make no sugar. Oh, we will send them any quantities of lead, and they can make sugar of lead.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE OLD BAY tion at Worcester in the early part of Septem-

their State Central Committee, met in Convention at Worcester in the early part of September, and nominated a State ticket.

The Convention turned out to be a purely abolition concern, wielded in the interest of the abolitionist Summer, who aspires to be relected to the Senate of the United States, and is moving heaven and earth to realize his aspiration. The Convention, as we have intimated, committed itself thoroughly to Summer's principles, measures, and aspirations. It adopted Summer as its platform. It made his political and personal claims the great controlling issue of the canvass. In fine, it hitched the Republican party of Massachusetts, numbering among its members such eminent conservatives as Joel Parker and Benj. F. Thomas, to the private chariator of Charles Sumner, with the determination, through the instrumentality of the party harness and by a figure use of the party harness and by a figure against the mother who has raised for the party harness and by a figure against the mother who has raised for the party lab to earth the mother who has raised for the party lab to earth the mother who has raised for the party lab to earth the setting to save the party—not the country. So far, twenty millions of true and loyal free use of the party lab to earth the mother who has raised for the party lab to earth the mother who has raised free use of the party lab to earth the mother who has raised free use of the party lab to earth the mother who has raised free use of the party lab to earth the mother who has raised free use of the party lab to earth the mother who has raised free use of the party lab to earth the mother who has raised free use of the party lab to earth the mother who has raised free use of the party lab to earth the mother who has raised free use of the party lab to earth the mother who has raised free use of the party lab to earth the mother who has raised free use of the party lab to earth the mother who has raised free use of the party lab to earth the mother who has raised free use of t especting the military chiefs of the nation. And so have the people. The case of General per loyal or disloyal. It is, that the success of pur armies in this crisis, if they are successful, F. Thomas, to the private chariot of Charle

Naturally the sober and thoughtful mer

Now, as a Republican, and on behalf of the decent and honorable Republicans of the State of Massachusetts, we protest against the prostitution of party honor which the partsams of Mr. Summer perpetrated. Either the call of the Convention was a fraud, and intended to be such, or the action of the Convention was fraudulent. We care not which alternative be taken. One involves the honor of the State Central Committee alone; the other involves the Convention as a body. Essentially, the thing was a cheat, and intended to be such.

of common killeness where an of the work average of the horses indulge in when we can—is pronounced by Sumner to be "the brightest, most touching, and most suggestive of the whole war."

Good Heaven! What is this man talking and carried in trumph through about? "The brightest, most touching, and most suggestive!" Women have given up hisbands, and one, two, three, four, five sons, and given them up with tearful gladness, to suffer and dix, if need be, for the salmen nave sunered memserves to be snot, mi-prisoned, hung, rather than deny their patriotic faith; thousands of delicate women have left their comfortable and often huxurious homes to spend weeks and months in pestilent hospi-tals among the wounded and dying soldiers; and yet in all these things Mr. Sumner can see nothing so "bright," or so "touching." as

So much for the Republican State Conven

its foot into it gloriously.

The Democratic State Convention of Maschusetts has not vet been held. It is called for the 8th of October. We subjoin the call:

Democratic State Coventron.—The Democrats of Massachusetts, and all other citizens who are in favor of obeying the laws, adhering to and maintaining the Constitution as it is, of restoring the Union as it was, of preserving to the loyal people all their rights under the Constitution and the laws and in favor of sustaining the President, as the legal head of the Government, in prosecuting the presendeplorable civil war with all the means which a law-abiding and Christian people may use and who believe that this war is not waged by us "in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpos of overthrowing or interfering with the right or established institutions of any State, but the Cost. for the 8th of October. We subjoin the call:

H. TALLON, Secretaries. The sole objection that any conservati that being in form at least a party mov atives of the opposite party.

endent movement in harmony with the mov ment foreshadowed in the call above, as the publications that follow will show:

The events have done much to restore confince, we are not out of the woods yet, and one work is to be performed before we can seep safely without watchers.

We understand that Gen. Boyle is assigned the command of a division in the field. That is will fill that position with credit to himself add to the service, there is no doubt.

Low. Democrat.

We fully agree with our neighbor of the emocrat. The conduct of Gen. Boyle on the emorable field of Shiloh thoroughly estiblishes his fitness for the position to which

NUMBER

STATE—A CHERRING PROSPECT.—The Republicans of Massachusetts, pursuant to the call of their State Central Committee, met in Convenient State Central Committee, met in Convenient of September 1 tolerated. They serve but to distinct vide.

We may differ on all such question is not the time to discuss and foment all Deprecents—all Republicant of the convenient of the conven

A. W. Stetson, Boston.
O. Prince, Winchester,
Founded on this address is the following call, subscribed by the flower of all parties

It will be observed that the time ap ple is the day preceding that appointed for the holding of the Democratic Convention. There can be no doubt that the action of the former hus the two separate but harmonious mov nents be blended into one great conservat ovement, having in view the ends so well defined in the address above-quoted. Such as we conceive is the understanding of the leaders

of the respective movements. he language of the Boston Post, the leading Democratic journal not only of Massachusett but of New England. "We can add nothing," ays the Post, after having quoted liberally rom the address, "to the power of so plain ountry, and the only means capable of allevihe mode suggested has our most hearty apoval and our earnest prayers for its suc Ve are confident the proceedings of the Conention recommended for the seventh of Ocanimous action, and thereby secure the ap-robation and support of those who think nore of their country than they do of their emocratic State Convention." This is maniestly the result sought, and assuredly it is

Devoutly to be wished. If it shall be reached, as we do not doubt hat it will be, a glorious conservative victory in Massachusetts will certainly follow.

The exceeding importance of such a victory, and the cheering prospect of achieving it, conoletely at this time the political situation of he State. We look upon this situa mong the very brightest signs of the times of our readers.

AFFAIRS AT DANVILLE .- A gentleman arred in this city yesterday from and brings intelligence as late as Monday evening. General S. B. Buckner had arrived at Danville with his command, consisting of about three thousand men, and had occupied General Boyle's residence as his headquarters. escriptions belonging to Union men, and tities of grain, and provisions of all kinds. Mr.

lum, and a number of private residences in Danville have been seized for hospital purposes. The residence of Dr. R. J. Breckin require accommodations for about three thou

ridge over Kentucky river, near Camp Dick tacked.

Gen. Buckner threatened to have our old shot, a few days ago, for circulating copies of

nor In the Cotton States, many a black wo-

## WEEKLY JOURNAL. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1862.

OBITUARY. - William Courtland Prentice ed on Monday last at Augusta, Ky., of wounds received in the conflict at that place on the receding Saturday. He perished in the caus

It is not in the columns of a newspaper, solitude, that the emotions of a parent over each an event should have utterance. The tears of weeping eyes and the fast-trickling drops of bleeding hearts are not for the public gaze. The deepest agonies should be Consolation could not come from the world's sympathy; it can be looked for only from God and his angel Time. Nay, there are griefs

Wm. Courtland Prentice was no common toal energy, a strong thirst for strange and ty-five strong. By previous arrangem daunt. He exulted in looking destruction shells, all of which were effective, killing face to face in all its ways. He loved wild three of the rebels and wounding several others. Both boats then retreated up the and dangerous adventures for the very danger's sake. His eagle spirit lived among the
mountain crags and shouted back to the
shouts of the storm. Although kind, unselthough kind, unselshouts of the storm. Although kind, unselshouts of the storm. was not unfrequently unjust in his judg-ments, and he permitted nothing to stand between him and the execution of his pur-

This young man, if he had always directed is energies judiciously, could have made himself a distinguished ornament in any profession ored statesman in the service of the republic t an intense Southern sympathy, in s the arguments, the remonstrances, and the enes of those who dearly loved him, made him an active rebel against his country. And, after a brief five weeks' service in the rebel ranks, he fell, soon to breathe out his fiery life. wing meanwhile, far away from his familv. the kindly ministrations of those against cause his strong right arm had been raised. Oh if he had fallen in his country's een borne by a father's heart, but alas, the reflection that he fell in armed rebellion against

And yet we shall love to think of Courtland that brave and noble though misguided youth, during the little remnant of our ves. Our love for him, undimmed by tears and grief, is and will remain an amaranth flower upon the grave of our buried years.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 gion correspondent to arer says it is rumored that he upper Potomac is that commissioners on the way from the Confederate Congress propose terms of peace, said to be somethin like the following terms: The loyal States t take all the territories of Missouri, Tennessee Kentucky, and Maryland, and make them fre hemselves to return all Government as they found it; they to have, in arate Congress to regulate their tutions, and to be permitted to ress in such numbers as their free white popu-

thus proceeds: rress in such numbers as their free white population entitles them.

This despatch appeared in the telegraphic columns of the Journal of yesterday. We do not consider it altogether "reliable", and, if we did, we should at the same time consider it altogether inadmissible, since the terms counterated therein involve the destruction of our system of government and are consequently inadequate to secure peace if they were in other respects fit to be accepted, still like its burdens, its exhausting results have the results and all perty.

Russia maintains a lively sympathy for the United States of America, based on mutual friendly and common interests. Their prosperity she deems necessary for the general equilibrium. The maintenance of the Union is the condition of that power and happiness which she desires for the American nation. We are in a position to affirm that the friendly and conciliatory views of the Imperial Cabinether where the contrary, the events which have taken on the contrary, the events which have taken attacked liter's Foot ther respects ht to be accepted, still back, the sad experience of we hail the appearance of the despatch, what-tended force. ndication. There is at least truth enough in This emphatic statem It to reveal a desire for peace in the rebel mind. And a desire for peace may be the beginning of peace, inasmuch as wherever there

is a will there is a way, if the will be suffi-ciently decided. So much trath as the mini-could not, in the political situation of Europe, mum we have ascribed to the despatch is have obtained a moment's credence. Indeed stablished by an independent fact concerning | in Europe, intervention stock is at the present the existence of which there is no room for moment so low, and Messrs. Slidell and Mason We the other day alluded to a peace resolu- wily strategy and wide-spread combins tion introduced into the rebel Congress by Henry S. Foote. The resolution, which was glorious, free Republic, that the rebel Conpublished in the Richmond Examiner of the gress has shown very convincing proofs of reries the propriety of quitting positions where

Received by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the signal success with which Divine Providence has so continuously bicssed our arms for several mouths past, would fully justify the Confederate Governters to the Government at Washington The introduction of this resolution is in it.

self quite sufficient to ascertain the hopeful the rebel privateers. But Great Britain has proclivity in question. It forms no doubt the herself to blame in this matter. She is responusis of the despatch above-quoted, though sible to herself for whatever inconvenience whether or not the foundation will support the sacrifice she may sustain in consequ superstructure is open to very great doubt, Everybody remembers, that, at the very com not only that the resolution was S. Government proposed to the British and adopted by both branches of the rebel Congress | French Governments to accede to the joint and signed by the rebel President, but that the treaty for abolishing the privateering system Commissioners appointed under the resolution altogether. Those two Governments howstructed to propose the terms ever insisted, that, if any treaty of the kind of peace specified, which, so far as we know should be made, there must be an exception in and believe, is throughout an assumption ut- favor of the Southern Confederacy. terly without warrant. We think the superstructure is purely or mainly imaginary.

We are strengthened in this opinion by the terms and tenor of an editorial article in the same number of the Richmond Examiner which contains Foote's resolution. The artile is evidently levelled at the resolution and

There are two essential requisites for peace: first, that we shall have an army in the enemy's territory strong enough to conquer it; second, that we shall have an army of reserve in the field at home large enough to repel any possible invasion. When we shall convince As yet, we are very far from having provi-led these armies. The army we have sent for-

disputed territory. As yet, no Con-oldier has put his foot, as an invader, soil. And yet there are many enough to believe that peace is extent of this belief is such as really to

the South with serious danger. Why then should any man of ordinary in illigence think or talk of peace? It is a apossibility, except as a measure coerced his sword. It is to be accomplished only his

We have no doubt that these views are the er their inspiration, the resolution of Foote

Yet the reader will not fail to observe the he existence and wide extent among the rebels of a desire for peace and of a belief that peace hould now be sought by their authorities are attested even by the Examiner; nay, that they very text of the Examiner's article. So much at any rate is unquestionable, and this we welcome as a cheering sign. It is an opening through which la that the rebel people are sick of their causeless the conviction that when their military power clean out his nasty mouth. or months, they will gladly embrace peace on the besis of the old constitution pure and the war, and their return to which would neve restored peace at any moment since

embodies the only terms and all for close quarters.

nd the acknowledgment of such supremacy is the sole condition we can honorably or safe-

part this condition will be earnestly if not joyfully accepted. Heaven speed the day! additional confirmation such as it is.

THE AUGUSTA AFFAIR,-Judge Doniphar that time itself has no power to aliay or soothe, griefs that like running streams are deepening Monday. He estimates the rebel force that attacked Augusta at five hundred, including over one hundred cavalry. They were unde young man. He was remarkable in his powers and in his temperament. A model of cently of St. Louis. Col. Josh. T. Bradford only beauty, he had extraordinary intellec- commanded our forces, one hundred and twencurious knowledge, and a deep passion for all Bradford was to retreat to the houses for dethat is sublime and beautiful in poetry and fence, while the gunboats were to shell the nature. He was generous, manly, high-hearted, and of a courage that no mortal gunboats Belfast and Florence Miller were lyperil, come in what form it might, could ing above the town. The Belfast fired three

fish, and humane, he was impetuous, passionate, and of unconquerable prejudices. He sionate, and of unconquerable prejudices. He erately formed in line and fired a volley o musketry at the retreating gunboats. Mean while, Bradford, finding that the gunboats had deserted him, stationed his men in the houses for defence. As the enemy moved through the streets, our men picked them off successfullythe fight lasting some thirty minutes, when the enemy brought a couple of 6-pounders to bear on the houses, which they also set on fire At this juncture Col. Bradford surrendered.

The killed and wounded among the Union

ces number between fifteen and twenty while the rebel killed and wounded number from seventy-five to one hundred. The enemy entered the town about noon or Saturday and retired at night, leaving twenty two of their dead and several of their wound

el behind. They pressed all the wagons and carriages they could find to haul off their wounded. The rebels confess that they los service, fallen with his burning eyes fixed in love and devotion upon the flag that in officers in the fight. Among the wounded in love and devotion upon the flag that been a star of worship to his ancestors, his Geo. D. Prentice, Capt. Whip Rogers, of Harearly death, though still terrible, might have rison county, Lieut. Wilson and Capt. Morgan, of Fayette county. Two squares and a balf, the most central

and containing the finest dwellings in th giornous old balancer, now the emblem of the thest and holiest cause the world ever knew, till of desolation and almost of despair. ores, carrying off all the clothing, goods, and ovisions they could find. Our men fought with great determination, and did not surrender until they were compelled by the firing o he houses in which they were lodged. Judge niphan, as soon as he learned our forces had endered, secreted himself in Colonel Bradrd's garden until the rebels had retired, thus eluding capture. Capt. Duble deems the conct of the gunboats as disgraceful, and will astitute a thorough inquiry, being determined punish those who are guilty of cowardice.

RUSSIA AND INTERVENTION .- We find in the thizers, to the effect that overtures had been Russia, for a joint proposition to urging the early recognition of the rebel Government, and a tripartite armed intervention to stop hostilities, should the war not be soon aght to a close. The Journal de St. Peter

have achieved such notable results by their turning wisdom, in suggesting to their emi

they are powerless, except for harm. PRIVATEERING .- Great Britain seems not little troubled at learning that the President has given notice to the British Government of collect the money for us. Take no Confeder red to propose the terms of a just his intention to issue letters of marque as a means of checking the operations carried on

into the as- mencement of the Southern rebellion, the U. Our Government scorned to agree to an

such exception, which of course was asked simply for the purpose of aiding the rebellion. The Government at Washington would have you the premises? en guilty of the most wretched stupidity if it had consented to the proposition to abolish vateering on the part of the United States and other nations and yet to allow it to the Confederacy in rebellion against us. And apology for his scandalous production. now if Great Britain and France suffer from our exercise of the right which they were for giving exclusively to the rebels, they may ble their bellyfull.

DYING RICH WITH A VENGEANCE.—It is re ated to the San Francisco Californian, by engers who escaped from the wreck of the olden Gate, that a colored man named Peson, one of the cooks belonging to the steamer, took advantage of the panic to gather up such loose change as the terror-stricken ssengers had abandoned in the cabins and rooms. He succeeded in picking up suffient coin and valuables to fill two good sized carpet sacks. Taking a large carving knife ween his teeth, and seizing the carpet sacks. one in each hand, Peterson jumped overboard, and, in the language of the informant, "he an chored himself alongside the wreck, and didn' show his nose above water." It is believed

that he died well off, in a pecuniary view. Ber The Boston Post says: "The Admini ation is but a fractional part of the Govern ment. The people own the whole Government, and they will defend and preserve i against rebels at the South and traorth. So far as the President is true to his trusts he will be sustained, fully-the war will sustained by men and money to put down insurrection; but he, who atte vert it from this purpose, will reckon without his host and find himself as powerless as illegal assumption should always be among a free and intelligent people."

There are two bomb-shells sur e pillars at the grand entrance to the Execunansion at Washington. In one of these is a wren's nest, the entrance to which is ough the fuse hole. And every bomb-shell rown by our brave boys into the rebel ugh it may be pregnant with death to traitors, bears within it the principle of life and song and joy for the cause of the

traitors, bears within it the principle of the and song and joy for the cause of the ninon.

The editor of the Chicago Tribune had tter get some old woman with a big mop to ean out his nasty mouth.

In the distance of the Chicago Tribune had true get some old woman with a big mop to ean out his nasty mouth. The editor of the Chicago Tribune had

We guess that the rebels, when they leave our State, will be so thickly covered with the dust they raise in their flight, that they may be said to be "buried in Kentucky soil." Those who in these hard times are General William Nelson, of Kentucky.

the terms of peace which the loyal people of NAVAL AFFAIRS.—The New York Post says the Union will demand or accept. We are fighting for the supremacy of the constitution; on an order issued by Secretary Welles, that the splendid steam frigate Colorado, forty-one guns, of the Wabash and Niagara rank, has whilst the regular rebel armies are probably make with its armed assailants. It is been ordered to the Mediterranean to reinforce the only condition we have any thought of the fleet at present cruising there, and that two making with such assailants. And we look other ships-of-war are preparing for a like desupon the strong desire for peace disclosed in the resolution of Foote and the comments of for foreign service, from the quantity of stores

board. Recruiting for the navy having increased in a manner of late, and a great num since the remarks above were written, the telegraph, we perceive, has contradicted the despatch which forms their text. The opinion we have expressed in the case thus acquires an naval fleets on the most important foreign stations. Thus, for instance, while for years be-fore the outbreak of the rebellion we never had more than three men-of-war in the Mediterranean sea, we now have five, and are likely soon to have eight. This fact is not generally known, many persons supposing that the or ganization of our blockading squadron neces tated the withdrawal of all our ships from abroad. In the Mediterranean our fleet nov and in 1860 compares as follows:

There seems also to be an understanding India squadrons, which were reduced only | whilst the neighboring rebel States by the exigencies of the rebellion, will soon exhausted of their resources, expect to have be placed on their old footing. Indeed, it is an abundance for their armies through the would not have been recalled at all. There among rebel armies and rebel citizens may are now about forty men-of-war ready for orers at the different navy yards, and, as there eems to be no need of ships at home, the

It may also be remarked that no European ower can man war vessels so rapidly as we can now do. In New York city alone hundreds of men who cannot be received apply to enlist in the naval service. If a crew for a ship is wanted, Mr. Welles gives the order, nd in twenty-four hours the required num-

THE REBEL RAID UPON CARROLLTON. -Offiers of the mailboat Florence who arrived at Cincinnati on Tuesday report that the rebel are again in possession of Carrollton, situated norning. The Florence, on arriving at Capt Thomas Wright's farm, on the Indiana shore one and a half miles below Carrollton, wa hailed by Wright, who informed Captain Hil dreth, of the Florence, that the rebels were i Carrollton in strong force.

After the boat had proceeded to a point of the Indiana shore, half a mile below Carroll ton, she landed, when her yawl, containing Mr. Hoskins, the clerk, Mr. Brooks, the mate and Mr. Wm. Abbott, of the saloon, visite Carrollton. The party were well treated b the rebels. They found the citizens badly scared, many having fled to the opposite shore They learned there was a force of one hundre mounted men in the town, under Capt. Henr Gilkner, of Hunter's Bottom.

They had taken possession of the Cour ouse, and had lowered the Union and were about hoisting the rebel flag. All the Un absurd rumor set affoat by secession sympa- flags in town had been torn down. They had arrested a number of citizens, including Mr made by France, and favorably received by Jett, Chas. Emery, and Mr. McClure, and were nting for the Provost Marshal, Mr. Arche They were reported twelve hundred strongregiment being one mile back of town They pretend to say they were only afte those Union men, who, a few days since burg of the 6th ult., after showing that the caused the arrest of Dugan, Southgate, Barum, and other rebels. It was supposed they ositive declaration of the Imperial Cabinet. | would destroy the records in the Court-house and all county, State, and government pro

SKIRMISH ON THE BARDSTOWN TURNPIKE. the advance of our army under Gen. Crittenden, on the Bardstown road, last night, that there was a sharp skirmish thirteen miles from the city, at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. A body of about five hundred rebel cavalry attacked a detachment of sixty of Col. Schuywas brisk until our troops found themselve overpoweered, and fell back, the rebels deeming it prudent not to pursue. Two of our cavalry

were killed, four wounded, and one taken er. Among the injured is Col. Schuyler imself, who has a serious wound on the head. der him, and was captured by the rebels. Priate Butterfield received a serious wound in he thigh and has a bad fracture of the head The number of casualties among the rebels is not known with certainty, but many were rounded, as they were seen to fall into the arms of their comrades.

Several weeks ago Gen. Lee propos bet of one hundred dollars to ten that in one week he would dine in Washington. We accepted the wager, but we don't believe that Lee will ever pay us a red cent. He wil sooner, if necessary, plead the gambling act But we mean to employ Sheriff McClellan to

The rebel prisoners should not think i ard that their friends are not permitted to ast them with all manner of good things. If they think as highly of the rebellion as the retend to, they should consider imprisonmen for its precious sake luxury enough.

The Federal Government is employ ivers to examine the wreck of the rebel ram Merrimac. If the Merrimac is embedded in mud, they had better employ Horace Greeley, for he can dive deeper into that material than any other diver extant.

We hear nothing now of the where bouts of Nixon, the rebel Colonel, who told ople that he was about to take the editorship of the Louisville Journal. Where are you, Nix? Won't you call and let us show George Wilkes has published a par with the title, "Who is George B. McClel

lan?" The question implies that Wilkes doesn' know who McClellan is, and this is the only The rebels abhor the thought of the onfiscation of their property by the Federal Government. How do they like the idea of

the general confiscation of it by their own ter for "boiler rivets and punchers." We can furnish the "punchers" with the gun-attachment, and guarantee that they will do first-rate punching.

The Grenada Appeal gives the name of Southern woman who has six sons in the ebel army. That woman is a breeder of mischief. In the conflict between the loval ar

he rebel troops in Kentucky, we shall see which avails most, bravery or desperation. The rebels talk about the great i btedness of the United States. We don't owe them anything.

We have too many Generals in this If we are not outgeneraled, we are ver-generaled.

ved, like to have Pope put in his place? mourn. Your noblest son has go our midst. Weep, soldiers of Kentuck your comrade in danger, your lead the, your beloved General is no more

battle, your beloved General is no more— is equal you will find never again. Brave, privalric, noble, and true, the idol of us all, here, oh where shall we find another hose voice is so cheering, whose step so untless, whose eye so keen, and whose eart so true, as that of our lost, our gal-nut Nelson?

eral from me, I feel that ter blood could scarcely wash my sorrow away

OLD SOLDIER

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1862

State. From every quarter we receive dire

nformation that they are sweeping the land

are of everything that they can send or car

pressions and burdens under the Government of the United States, we have occasionally Our readers have seen, from the intel ventured to suggest that they might as well look into the Southern Confederacy and deligence daily given in our columns, ide for themselves whether they would h occupying the central portion of Ker likely to be better or worse off if the Confedthe guerillas in large and small bands are arate authority were extended over them. We hear a great deal said by rebels and rebelscouring almost every other portion, penetro ting in various places to the Ohio river, an the Examiner as an assurance that in a short time with the proper exertion of force on our even making dashes to within four or five pathizers about the heavy taxation t ities in Kentucky that the rebels are not lay tax law enacted by the last Congress. It ing waste. The devastations they pra are most ruthless. We need not say, that, war-debt is large, but we are very sure tha ne of those, who speak of it with a view to disparage our Government and to excidrive them back and drive them out, it ought be exercised with all possible haste.

Every day, during which the rebels are possible haste. discontent among the people and thus to make capital for the rebellion, have any idea of the ore than double, more than treble, mor nitted to continue their present operations Kentucky, is a gain probably of a hundre than quadruple tax imposed upon the Souther rebels by the tax law of the Southern Cor thousand dollars to them and a loss of two undred thousand to the loyal people of th gress. Let them, if they have the courage

> ing is part of the first and principal section of off. They leave nothing that they can u he Southern "Revenue Bill: r that their armies or people in the South co That on the first day of January, 1863, ther That on the first day of January, 1863, there shall be levied and assessed on each person resident in the Confederate States, for the support of the government and the defence of the country the following tax, to wit: One-fifth the value of all the wheat, corn, rice, rye, oats, potatoes, hemp, flax, peas, beans, barley, hay, wool, rosin, tar, pitch, turpentine, cotton, sugar, molasses, and tobacco produced by him in those States during the previous calender year; also one-fifth of the value of the increase for the preceding calender year of the horses asses, cattle, sheep, and swine; and, also, one-fifth of the profits made in the preceding calen se. They are resolved that Kentucky, if the must evacuate it, shall be left almost as dest Walush, 3,990 tons, steam-or. Macelenian, 990 tons, sail-fors. Macelenian, 990 tons, sail-cr. Walush, 3,990 tons, sail-fors. Macelenian, 990 tons, sail-constellation, sailer, 1,200 for our horses and cattle and hogs, and almost at before many months the African and East about to become a community of paupers ifth of the profits made in the preceding calen lar year by the feeding of swine, sheep, cattle or mules; also, one-fifth of each person's yearl income for the preceding calendar year, from eginning to appear that but for the officers half or the whole of the winter. The genius income for the preceding calendar year, fra all sources whatsoever, except from the sour of the ships attached to them, these fleets of starvation that has been stalking grimly erein before described, and except from the haunt our own homes.
>
> And the seizure and impressment of our The U.S. tax, as we have said, is heav

out this Southern tax is enormous.

like it, the history of their oppres

rebel Confederacy!

monstrous. There is probably nothing like i

apon the records of any modern people, and, i

ny ancient people were visited with augl

not come down to us. Compared with it, th

light as floating gossamer. Like the dust of

nation or people on the earth could stand such

a levy as the rebel government inflicts upon i

victims. Now what is to be thought of tho

SHELBYVILLE EVACCATED .- We congre

late our friends of Shelby upon the evacuat of their town by the rebels. About 10 o'clock

n Wednesday night they received inform

Fork, and immediately the entire force co

had been encamped on the Fair Grounds e

actly one week, and in their skedaddle the

left behind guns, knapsacks, swords, and pisto

eans Crescent, of whose whereabouts

capacity of Provost Marshal, but was amo

ragging and threats to occupy the edite

much about prices, but gave five dollars

and day, and paid the munificent price of se

the stores were ordered to be opened, the cun

ning scoundrels wanted to buy some clothin

him to take their shinplaster trash.

m one of their sympathizers; so some of ther

emely solicitous to have some one come

cruel General commanding would not grant s

thing away. Generally speaking they be

o private indignities to the citizens, but still

is a great relief to the good town to be once

nore under the protection of the old flag and

grandenburg informs us that a force of about

venty-five rebels entered that place on Sat-

irday, but were met by seven or eight citi-

ens, who completely defeated them, and took

everal guns and horses. Hats left on the

ions, and led to the impression that there

vere serious injuries inflicted on the mis-

GUERILLAS IN MEADE .- A gentlem

scatter them.

Gen. S. B. Buckner has threatened

ve Capt. Vanarsdale, of Harrisburg, shot

ial. And yet the General was a subscriber for

he Journal in his pleasant retreat at Fort Warren. Pray tell us, oh most puissant in-

gurator of the order of bridge-burners, most

black flags into white ones, why you cant al-

for himself, it would undoubtedly be the bet-

as you allow for yourself?

ter for the country.

ow your fellow men to have as good reading

the soldiers of the Union.

he ordered all the stores to be op

the very first to run, notwithstanding h

chair of the Louisville Journal. On Wednesda

ion of General Sill's advance upon Floyd'

nenced a precipitate retreat on the Frankfor

oad, and were all night engaged in removing

taxes imposed on the United States are

nen into the rebel service is even worse tha American flag may be shown through the the seizure of our possessions. None know, world more extensively in the second year of a gigantic rebellion, than it would have been know, how many loyal citizens of Kentucky and no armed enemy been in the field against | their remorse'es: conscription, practised whe ever they succeed in establishing their power even for a few hours, have forced into the rebel ranks at the point of the bayonet. Men have been thus beyonetted into the rebel service within ten miles of our city and at this me ment have arms in their hands which they re required, on pain of death, to use at the first opportunity against their own friends. foul traitor knaves, who clamor aloud against ber of sailors and ordinary seamen are on If matters were to go on in Kentucky three the severity of the U.S. taxes for the purpo weeks more as they are going on now, our of inducing Kentucky to place herself to untarily under the frightful tax law of the ate would be stripped not only of the mes of subsistence but of the mass of its loyal popula on. But, thank God and thank those to who he military guardianship of Kentucky i nfided, matters are not likely to cont s they are three weeks or even one week longer. A thousand indications convince us that the insolent invaders must soon fight or fly. Their audacious revel is evidently about at an end. And they had better not risk an inter. If they do, it will unquestio the last encounter, which, as an army they will ever make. There is, we are assured. at one resolve on the part of our glor efenders, and it is a stern and fixed one. hey are resolved to conquer or die. Month after month, they have asked and entreated nd almost demanded to be led against the nemy, and now, if their wish shall be gratiwill affectionately inquired yesterday, acted in th ed upon the soil of Kentucky, they corn to vield whilst they have the physical rength to thrust a bayonet or pull a trigger.

The rumors of "peace proposition nanating from Richmond, must be received rith great caution, for as yet we see nothing nt vainglorious efforts to dictate terms to the nited States Government which the rebel it a legal tender! There was a brisk trade aders know will never be accepted. The act that Mr. Foote of Tennessee has moved in amount of \$500. The rebels did not higgle e Confederate Congress to send "a commisioner to Washington City empowered to pro-ose the terms of a just and honorable peace" ve regard as an indication that these rebel kept two mills grinding flour for them night ders have been compelled to yield somehing to the wishes of the masses who are ick of the war and ardently desire the return of peace; or perhaps the leaders themselves re so crippled and exhausted that they ar nxious to find a pretext to get out of the scrape palmary effort certainly, when he proposed but they had no sooner obtained an entrance eace on terms like these:

Our successes have been acknowledged in the most emphatic manner even in the col-umns of the Northern newspapers. In sheer magnanimity we are bound to offer terms of peace to the enemy. With us alone can a proposition of peace originate without the leepest dishonor.

This streak of magnanimity was displayed before the terrible Confederate reverses at Antietam and South Mountain, which have crip led the rebel strength so fearfully that some stimate the loss at a fifth or even a fourth of beir entire force. When Mr. Foote delivered the passage above, he does not appear to have reflected, or at least he did not acknowledge, that he was in rebellion against a government which | which he had occupied, but took it away with determined to restore the supremacy of it laws and enforce obedience to them over ever bot of its territory. Indeed he may have ha nerely a political motive in his proposition. cted that it would be rejected if prof-Our brave armies in the field will not feel as inclined to prosecute the war with ered, for he said:

clined to prosecute the war with energy esolution, because their Government sts a disposition to save them from the ty of incurring further hardships, and titude. On the co shall expect the exhibition or a still sterner solution of still fiercer military zeal, and still ore glorious achievements when they shall use find it demonstrated to them that there is has find it demonstrated to them that there is o possibility of peace with our persecutors are by resorting, in a spirit of just retaliation, o those terrible expedients which may be callated to impress upon their own obdurate learts the intense consciousness of those horsors of which they have been the sole originators. If our proposition should be declined, and there be any good men yet left in the North, friends to justice, to the laws of Diristian humanity and the general happiness of the world, they will at once make their presence known, organize and embody their energies arainst an insolent and barbarous power, and elevate to the seats of ofanguinary struggle may be at last brought to

Mr. Foote looks to the agency of the ca dge-box, however, and not the ballot-box for the policy of which Mr. Lincoln is the sentative could be much more easily byerted with the Union restored than while one third at least of that Union refuses to vote and leaves the political ield open to a single section only. Mr. Foote outrages historical truth when he designate he loyal armies of the Union as "persecutor and the "sole originators" of the war, for is known to every one that the Confederat Secretary of War, when at Montgomery he leard of the bombardment of Fort Sumpte made a speech, in which he congratulated his auditors that war had begun by that attack. t is known, too, that the leaders of the rebelcould not "fire the Southern heart" with ut beginning a war, In May 1851, Mr. M. R. nett of Virginia wrote a letter to Trescott, of South Carolina, who was afterwards Assistant Secretary of State under Buchanan, which letter was found at Trescott's home on rnwell's Island by the Union forces. In this the whole conspiracy is developed, and the Government to direct force," the attack on umpter was hastened and the whole Sou ecipitated into revolution. These are unde lough he may be anxious that the world should forget them. While he argues upo ch false premises, and proposes peace, as it he and his confederates were the only injured ing to the horrors of civil war. The energet tion of hostilities is the surest way ain the olive branch; after the deluge of e nation's wrath shall have made a lustr ver the entire insurgent territory, then th ove of peace may be sent forth and find rest o look for pacification, while such "wise and smen" as Foote, Yancey, Bu Simms, Machen, and Hodge, control the Confederate sentiment, or such "friends to the laws of Christian humanity and the general oppiness of the world," as Buckner, Roger

BerIf it is a fact, as reported, that the reb s are carrying railroad iron to the Kentucky ver to encase steamboats and make the essels, our military authorities should take measures to have all such boats destroyed once. The recent rebel work upon the azoo and its consequences should be an in ctive lesson. Iron-clad boats, completed pon the Kentucky, might perhaps, at a suffi ient stage of the water, emerge unexpectedly com the river, and, our gunboats being out of the way, demolish our steamers wherever the war began and will restore peace now or at any moment hereafter. The con-Albany, and Jeffersonville:

anson, Tilghman, and Breckinridge direc

their paricidal weapons against the heart of

To those who have complained of op-[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.] KIRMISH AT FLOYD'S FORK - BRILLIANT CONDUCTOF OUR TROOPS. CAMP ON FLOYD'S FORK, Oct. 1, 1862. The advance of General Sill's division, in-

luding the 5th brigade, of Shiloh memory,

nder Colonel Edward N. Kirk, have had an ngagement to-day with a body of rebel cavdry on the east bank of Floyd's Fork, where they were heavily posted on the hills. Their ana cavalry and driven back upon the main the infantry came up. Detachments of the 34th Illinois and 77th Pennsylvania were brown forward as skirmishers, and drove them from their position. No sooner had the firing commenced than Col. Kirk, who has just sufficiently recovered from his wound received at Shiloh to take the field, dashed forward like a lion eager to meet his prey, constantly ith, or in advance of the skirmishers, directing all the movements and ever ready to take ook this matter squarely in the face and say what they think of its features. The followthem about three miles and being unable to er-take the flying chivalry, a section of Capt. Eagerton's battery was brought to bear upon m at a distance of about one thousand ards, and fully sustained its reputation as one eccelerated the rebel movements toward "the ast ditch." The cavalry then charged galantly and drove them some two miles further, when, night coming on, the chase was bandoned and the troops went into camp. In he hurry of their retreat, the rebels left beaind a large quantity of small ammunition Our men are in tip-top spirits and eager to ind some large body of the enemy willing to and some large body of the cattle.

ORSON.

sued without them. Agreements, contracts, appraisements, bank checks, drafts or orders or sums over twenty dollars, bills of exchange, bills of lading, express receipts, bonds, certificates of stock, maritime charters, legal con reyances, telegraphic despatches, custom-nouse entries, policies of insurance, leases anifests, mortgages, foreign passage tickets, powers of attorney, probates of wills, ests, warehouse receipts, writs or other original processes to commence suits, al patent or proprietary medicines, perfumery smetics, and playing cards are included in the objects subject to stamp. Each article has its own peculiar stamp, which cannot be used or any other article. There is consequent a great variety of their denominations. Th Bank Note Reporter says a ten and a twentyent stamp will answer in lieu of a thirty-ce amp, and three five-cent stamps will answer eu of a fifteen-cent stamp, &c., &c., pr rided the stamps are of the appropriate kind for the instrument. Stamps must be cancelled when used, by writing thereon the initials of their troops. There were about four thousand of them there under General Claiborne, with the name of the person, firm, or institution Preston Smith and Hull as Brigadiers. They stamp or stamps imposes a penalty of \$50 on the maker or signer of a paper; and any person honoring or paying any check, bill, or note not properly stamped, forfeits \$200; and Colonel Nixon, formerly editor of the New Or Inited States must have its retailer or vender of stamps. The Government will not estabish agencies anywhere. The Commission

of Internal Revenue will supply any perso at his discretion with stamps or stamped pacompelled the business men to take Confedere money, saying that Gen. Bragg had made er.

The provisions of this act are important and ould be thoroughly understood by everyeffected; some of the dealers suffered to the body. By a section of the act increasing ter rarily the duties on imports, approved July 14, 1862, it was so amended that no instru their shinplasters for a pound and a half of ent, document, or paper made, signed, or is saleratus, worth about fifteen cents! They ued prior to January 1, 1863, without being dollars a barrel in Confederate scrip. Before alid and of no effect, provided that no such ence in any court until it shall have been said they would pay gold and silver, which oved to the satisfaction of the court that he induced him to open his back door for a trade than a gang of them rushed in and compelled f five dollars for the use of Gov they were leaving the place the citizens tauntingly told them it was a shame to leave them to the tender mercies of three months every "the Yankees," but they replied that they ain a copy of this law and make hi would be back in a few days to protect them fectly conversant with its provisions. colonel Nixon, like an old stage horse who loves to hear the crack of the whip, was ex-

The Philadelphia Bulletin recalls cene in a little-read tragedy of Sir John Suckling, called "The Tragedy of Bren ouisville to obtain the newspapers, but the noralt," which contains a great deal of trut applicable to the plea for the vigorous pro pass through his lines to the proposed messenger. The Colonel was so nervous when he ution of war against the rebellion to put left that he forgot to leave the key of the office

him. A rebel flag was flying over the courthouse, but after the exit of his army, General Claiborne came back with his staff and body guard, took it down and bore the precious haved very well during their stay and offered

"3d Lord.—Turn o'er your own and other's chi And you shall find, great Sir, That nothing makes a civil war long-lived But ransom and returning back the brands Which, unextinct, kindle still flercer fires.

"Missta.—Mercy bestowed on those that do dispu With swords, does lose the angel's face it has, And is not mercy. Sir, but policy, With a weak visard on." Sir John Suckling lived in times of civ

war, and fought for Charles I. He got h neasures of the beginning of our war only

reants. Three were supposed to be mortally ounded. On Monday, the same gang, it is apposed, went to Big Spring in the southern money. ner of the county, where they shot Mr. R. have the authority of the Cincinnati Commercial for the statement that General George W. . Pearman, the postmaster, a quiet and inffensive man. They afterwards entered his enburg Home Guards, armed with Henry rifles, went in search of the scoundrels and were fortunate enough to kill their leader, were fortunate enough to kill their leader, five hundred men unable to travel, with medities offered to his State. amed Wimp, and mortally wound an- ical stores and a small guard. These will of lrawn into the rebel service by fraudulent re- they had Morgan in their power, but he mined | regiments have not a sufficient num and held in the military prison. These events bled into the road, rendering it impassable. f they arm themselves and face the rebels This was closing the door against direct pur- Governors of the several States are earne ave come forward to testify positively that col. Ford did not surrender Harper's Ferry

The safety of Morgan's army improves the ill he had received peremptory orders from situation in Kentucky. that he made the surrender in opposition to s own judgment-that he could have held the place for a week without reinforcements. Then he should have held it, Miles or no shingle for his next friend to shoot at, at 200 Miles. Rather than give up such an important post with all its men and guns and municraft and hunting that especially qualifies the ons when he knew that he could maintain for the peculiar service of the sharpshooter. it, he should have taken the responsibility of acting for bimself, assuming that Miles was Among the lot, one, by his long practice as a either drunk or insane or a traitor. This Har-per's Ferry business is perhaps the worst and marksman and successful hunter, has obtained he cognomen of the "Vermont Weasel." ost miserable passage in all the war. Miles The Vermont Weasel has entered the list, is dead, and it seems a pity if there is no livwith a view to compete with "California Joe ing officer upon whom the righteous wrath of for the honors in the coming contest.

SKIRMISHING IN THE ADVANCE.—There WE sharp skirmish last night with Gen. Sill's Floyd's Fork, the enemy having posted them selves upon the surrounding hills. The rebels were repulsed, but returned again, when ou artillery was brought to bear against them when they again fled. The Federals captured in an old house in the vicinity about forty thousand rounds of ammunition BRAGG'S ARMY .- Two deserters from Bragg

el army arrived in the city yesterday. The and others report that the rebel forces that One Hiram P. Thayer, connected with ave been occupying Bardstown, which is the What a shocking state of affairs! Buffalo custom-house, said the other day that he would choose to be hung rather than nain portion of the army, fell back to S Thomas's Seminary, four miles beyond Bardstown, on Wednesday. The army has a enlist under Gen. McClellan. Whether his hoice would or would not be the better thing plenty to eat, but is destitute of clothing. Bey Some of the Republican papers sa

hat the President issued his em The following is the ninth article of oclamation lest Great Britain should inter r under which General Davis will be court artialed for the shooting of General Nelson. fere in behalf of the Southern Confederacy. If reat Britain construes the matter thus, we It requires the concurrence of two thirds of shall no doubt have trouble with her. Show dog that you are afraid of him, and he's certain to bite you.

Mey" We learn from the Owensboro (Ky.) Monator that there is a rumor there that Maj. Holloway again came up with the guerillas

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1862.

people, in view of the movements and doings looks," says our distinguished contemporary, of Bragg and Kirby Smith and Humphrey "as though the work of massacre were at an end. Advices from Minnesota state that 'Litthe State, have been extremely anxious for letter, in which he says he wants to know in to the merits of this house and of its mer Gen. Buell to take the field in full strength what way he can make peace for his people. The establishment is perhaps the l and even impatient at his delay in doing so. The mission to the Chippewa country, has, it We ourselves have at times almost yielded to a feeling of impatience, yet all along we have tions of dispute have been amicably settled. had a deep and abiding conviction that the and the Braves were left in a more cordial Commanding General understood his duty and and friendly state of mind than they have was faithfully and efficiently doing it. ould not seriously doubt, that, as soon as cir cumstances should justify a movement, he would rid our suffering State of its remorseless and accursed invaders.

The people and the press should defer mo

than they do to the judgment and discretion of those highly-educated military men to whom the lead of our armies has been con-Avantage of every position. After driving fided. Men do not usually see one in a thoufided. Men do not usually see one in a thou-sand of the important facts and circumstances the wild tribes of the West. We knew how by which the movements of a great army should be controlled. They behold the great of disaffection. We knew how sedulon army, and they are told where the enemy is, and they cannot understand why our forces f the best batteries in the service, which only should not at once rush forward to battle and sweep everything before them. Their perpetual cry is, on! on! on! and that cry sometimes wrought mighty mischief in cases where military leaders had not the sense and the firmness to disregard or resist it. Gen. Buell, when he first arrived in our city after his long and wonderful march, migh perhaps, without waiting for reinforcements

he reinvigoration of his troops, have struck STAMP DUTIES .- The Internal Revenue Bill Smith which greatly outnumbered his own, vent into effect on the 1st inst., and under its but there was no certainty of such a result. provisions all instruments written or printed must have adhesive stamps affixed, denoting There were chances of his failure, and perhaps the duty, under a penalty of fifty dollars and he legal invalidation of the instruments is rrender of the whole valley of the Ohio with ll its noble cities into the power of the rebels. cter and his life. He fights not for personal glory but for the glory and welfare of the counry and its people. The time has come for him will crush wherever it falls. He will show himself worthy of his army, and his army will show itself worthy of him. The Confederates, according to th

etersburg Express, admit that they "must banish from their minds the idea that Marynd is disposed to unite her destinies with the South." It is well for that state that rebels have found out the fact, for she has had reinforcements.

Nor will our commanders in the field here which the fouth." It is well for that State that the ation which follows the track of secession But there is another point which the Phila force to Maryland and even touch the callous riotism of some of the wealthy secession sympathizers infesting the city of Baltimore.

In response to the drunken invective of Gov.

the battle of Antietam the charge which placed all instruments in writing, requiring to be stamped, and not properly stamped, are declared null and void. Every village in the decree has gone forth that that great work by two fresh regiments which had never bemust be utterly destroyed. "Every bridge, fore seen the enemy. It was a gallanta dash every tunnel, every culvert, from Harper's as ever was made, and in the face of as hot a Ferry to Wheeling and Parkersburg, "are to be forthwith "demolished, so that the reconstruction of the road shall be impossible." Already the scoundrels are at this atrocious work, from drough the scoundrels are at this atrocious work, from the scoundrels are at this atrocious work, from drough the scoundrels are at this atrocious work, from the scoundrels are at the scoundrels are at this atrocious work, from the scoundrels are at the scoundre the Ferry to Cumberland. The reason given the bayonet, as though every man of them had is that the whole line of the read has been a veteran. In every next of that field the is that the whole line of the road has become been a veteran. In every part of that field the "Yankeeized;" that is to say, it has become new regiments earned for themselves the the scene of busy and thrifty industry, and praises of the Generals under whose eyes they this is a crying evil, an unpardonable sin, in the eyes of the fiendish spirit that rules the It may Maryland," say to this? What will now prepare the new combinations needed to asall prior to January 1, 1000, when the duty imposed by the course of those wealthy merchants be the course of those wealthy merchants Baltimore, who have been betraying day, now, is precious; that in a few weeks

strument shall be admitted or used as evi- alike their State and their country to the luly stamped, nor until the holder shall have fatal blow to their most costly and priceless has paid to the collector of the district the sum | railroad is the great artery through which Thus, though the stamps for legal and business great commercial city. Without it that the summer, will be ready to aid the army, to documents are not required until the beginning abounding prosperity which blessed both for documents are not required until the beginning abounding prosperity which blessed both for five year, the law is now in full operaion in all other respects. During the next forsake their borders. Commerce, trade, in- thus to enable our land forces to pierce the business man should ob- dustry, must all be paralyzed. Such a vin- heart and centre of the rebellion, instead of the eyes of even the Baltimore secessionists to the hollow and heartless character of the love of Maryland, so ostentatiously displayed by Our turn is near for rest awakens in them a spirit of manly resistance to such an atrocious outrage, by rallying to the support of the only Government which stands between them and utter ruin. The people of Maryland should by this act be oused to united and hearty support of the Union, and that portion of her border adjacent to the scene threatened by this vandal engeance should present the bristling fron lately witnessed in the Cumberland Valley Maryland should leap to arms to protect he great railroad, and foremost in the ranks

hould be the rich secessionists of Bal Kentucky may read a lesson from this vanand from it learn what will be the fate of our great business arteries, the Louisville and Nashville, Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington, and Central Kentucky Railroads, if the ideas of the proper mode of dealing with re- rebels are not driven from the State and meabellion, as expressed in the above passage, in the stern school of experience. The mild now be required to repair the damages already done, while a hundred millions will not repay "pruned" the rebellion, "making that flourish | the loss which the trade of our State has sufwhich we would destroy." The severe policy is the best, because it will soonest end the war gate our State and hold possession of her, they and save thousands of lives and millions of will lay waste her fields and destroy all he

public improvements. This atrocity is all the GEN. GEO. W. MORGAN'S COMMAND .- We more wicked because it is practised upon a friendly people, who sought to mediate be tween the South and North, and who wer remises and plundered the contents, dragged is wife about by the hair of the head, and therwise abused her. On Tuesday the Branmarching for the Ohio river, which he was ruled the hour." Let these considerations expected to reach on Wednesday. He brought nerve the arm and fire the heart of every PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.—General Hal-

One of them, named Bishop, came in course be captured. There are several thou- leck has issued a circular which sets forth that and delivered himself up to the first Provost sand East Tennesseeans in Morgan's command, as from casualties in the field, and from ab Marshal, saying that he had been deceived and a few hundred unarmed. The rebels thought sence by reason of sickness, many voluntee tions. He was brought to this city the precipices overhanging the Gap, and shat- ficers to command them, and as it is important tered them with gun-powder so that they tum- that vacancies caused by deaths and resign tions be filled with the least possible delay, the , can effectually drive them off and suit. He then withdrew at the rate of about requested to fill those vacancies by promoting twenty miles per day. The march was officers, non-commissioned officers and pr through a mountainous and unproductive vates who have distinguished themselves in th country, over bad roads and no roads at all, self-d, or who have shown a capacity for military and his troops must have suffered severely. command. The General Commanding gives as reasons for this urgent request that without the hope of promotion there is no encourag The Rutland Herald mentions a company of Vermont sharpshooters just recruited stimulus to deeds of valor. Moreover, the dis for Berdan's regiment, and says there is not a man in the crowd that would not hold up a great measure upon the character and qualifications of its officers, and without good officer ards—and all have that knowledge of wood- the very best soldiers soon become a mere disorderly mob, the inefficiency of which is in creased by the increase of its numbers.

The New Albany Ledger says: "Th ublic confidence in Gen. Buell daily increas as the results of his splendid strategy and generalship become more apparent George B. McClellan, Gen. Buell justly ranks the great military genius of the country He may appear slow to some, but he is alway Six weeks hence, and all his traduc advance and 2,000 of the enemy's cavalry on | will be covered with shame and confusion We commend this honest utterance to attention of the Indianapolis Journal. The Nashville Union says that maraud

ng bands are committing great depredation ipon not only Union men but secessionists, in the interior counties of Tennessee. Their sole object is stealing. When a secessionist pleads that he is for the Confederacy, they tell him Damn the Southern Confederacy; we wan your horses, or your money, or clothing. has As our army advances into the interi

the State, it opens the way for the return f fugitives who were driven from their home the rebel army which has overrun Ken tucky. A number of the citizens of Frankfort departed for that city, by way of Shelby rille, yesterday; others left for Taylorsville and many others took their departure for localities in the interior.

We understand that Governor Morgan has for nine months' men. -Albany Argus. Perhaps the women would make the best nine months' soldiers. The Boston Post says there is a rumor

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is to take com that he punished them more severely than mand of Bragg's army. The expectation here is that Gen. Buell will take charge of it.

The Albany Evening Journal has som judicious and forcible comments on the recent cheering news from the Indian country. "It

amerable bands of guerillas throughout the Crow,' Chief of the Sioux, has written We been for years. Nearly all the chiefs were present and a treaty of perpetual friendship was signed at Crow Wing on the 15th inst. It is moreover added that Hole-in-the-Day (what an ill-omened name!) promises to dis

perse his men. "This news is inexpressibly gratifying. Our Indian relations' have worn anything but a romising aspect of late. It looked as though active had been the rebels in sowing the seeds they had labored to arm the Red Men agains us. We knew how industriously they had en 'egging them on' to deeds of violen what high premiums they had offered on ra "We feared they had succeeded too well. W

feared they had infatuated more than one tribe with the idea that the present was too good opportunity to strike for old wrongs an future concessions, to be lost. We knew how weak and cowardly-how unstable and conitutionally treacherous-were the latter. We the reinvigoration of his troops, have struck stuttionally treacherous were the fact that it is additionally the fact that it is additin Let us thank God that we are to be spared the orrors of an Indian war!

"Several hundreds of our white citizens have few have fully considered how awfully disas-trous failure would have been, involving the able outrage has been inflicted upon helples women and children. Whole fami whole neighborhoods-have been shot dow To risk those chances would have been a terri- like dogs. The blood of these innocents cri le military crime. Gen. Buell would not for vengeance. Their murderers must not have committed such a crime to save his char- suffered to go unpunished. No settlement the justice will be worth the paper upon which it ry and its people. The time has come for him is written. The Government must show the to vindicate himself against all the accusations offenders that it can be as terrible in vengeance. f the malignant and the ignorant, and the as it is merciful where mercy has the sand world may look for his vindication in his of justice. It must show them that massacr vigorous and fiery movements against the foe.
He is prepared to strike now, and the blow and terrible retribution."

The New York Evening Post says, what it calls the best authority, that fully on hundred thousand enlisted men are at this moment in camps in the different states, waiting to be called to the field; and, as the Govenment has sufficient arms for more than twice that number, it seems certain that our military operatious need not halt for lack of

after fear to use the fresh troops which they may receive. The recent battles in Maryland showed that recruits, well led, and with experienced soldiers to show the way, will fight of Buell? with the same desperate valor here which the

It may require some days, or even weeks to our commanders will not forget that every cause which cruelly contemplates such a their preparations for action should turn into action at the earliest possible moment. The public improvement? The Baltimore and Ohio further south we get the easier will a winter courses the life-blood of Maryland and her which has made great preparations during ons by attacks on his flanks and rear, and been our plan. The rebel demonstrations to ward invasion have nearly spent themselves their Southern allies. It will be well if it and the country looks to see it done with new

The Cincinnati Commercial says Mrs F. Williams and Mrs. Colonel Prall, of and are at the Burnet House. They were put of the 27th inst. contains the following apon paroles. They have been waiting in count of an attack on the steamer John vain for the Union army to drive the rebels out. One of the ladies said she thought "old B Ward was in command here, protecting Cincinnatias he had Lexington." That is, during Morgan's raid. Col. Prail's little daughter says the rebels bring chickens into town ter says the rebels bring chickens into town on their bayonets, and there are a good many oldiers at her home.

We must now arrest some rebel ladies to zehange for our fair loyalists. Braxton Bragg. in his recent proclamation, said: "Women of Kentucky, banish henceforth and forever the fear of insulting visitations," and yet his myrmidons take female prisoners and drive them from their homes!

SHELBYVILLE UNDER THE OLD FLAG.-Ger Sill's advance division was in camp vesterday norning, beyond Shelbyville, on the Frankfort turnpike. He reached the town the pre rious evening and was most enthusiastically received, the ladies and citizens meeting our Soon, however, there was a single muske shot, when at least a hundred men appeare shot, when at least a hundred men appeare army with flags, and furnishing them wood, provisions, and everything they needed. Capt. John M. Huston, of the Louisville Legion, was appointed Provost Marshal, and the encampment was formed at a point where there is a plentiful supply of water. No rebels were to be seen or heard of in the neighborhood, and no authentic intelligence of their whereabouts had been obtained. The advance will move rapidly, as the watchword now is, "Onward!"

Move the officers and men on the Roe poured a destructive and continuous fire on the guerillas, and two who were serving the cannon to the continuous fire on the guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas were seen to fall at the first fire. The guerillas wer

The 1st brigade of Cavalry, Col. John Kennett commanding, part of a cavalry division now stationed at Elizabethtown, has been exceedingly active. The battalion of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry under Maj. Wynkoop, a company of which captured the chiefs of staff an inch into the fleshy part of the leg, but was easily taken out. of Generals Bragg and Hardee and six other officers, is attached to it; Col. McCook who drove the rebel cavalry from Vinegar Hill in gallant style, holds command in it. The division has captured upwards of 1,500 prisoners, fiteen wagon loads of flour and other materials, 300 horses, and as many guns and swords and drives the enemy wherever they are met. and drives the enemy wherever they are met. There was an important error in the

resident's proclamation of the 22d ult. As nsmitted by telegraph one sentence read: ansmitted by telegraph one sentence read:
The fact that any State or people thereof
all on that day be in good faith represented
the Congress of the United States by memrisc chosen thereto at elections wherein a marity of the qualified voters of such State shall
twe participated, shall, in the absence of
rong countervailing testimony, be deemed
nclusive evidence that such State and the
cople thereof have not been in rehelling against

State on the third day, and fled back into Virginia on the sixth. He might, with considerable variation of Cæsar's famous letter, say, came, I proclaimed, I skedaddled.

The rebels, by running the Kentucky grist mills night and day, have ground nearly all the grain in the interior of the State. Now let us take the flour and meal away from them.

Even the Union men of Marylard did not know or even dream how loyal the masses of the State were until the rebel armies in-

J. Anthony & Co.-Under this firm a new Louisville, for the manufacture and sale of cider, apple, and wine vinegar, and for dealing in foreign and domestic liquors, including, especially, pure Bourbon and old rye whisky. We gladly invite the attention of the public

The establishment is perhaps the largest and most efficient one of the kind west of the nountains, being constructed on a plan en-irely different from that of any other in the United States, and having a capacity for the manufacture of at least forty barrels of vinegar per day. The proprietors have now on hand a very large stock, and they intend to keep a large one on hand constantly, so that they They will keep in like manner, a large supply of pickles and apple cider of the first gether with wines and other liquors of all de iptions. Dealing thus extensivel uch advantages, the house can afford to sell, and does in fact offer for sale, everything at the lowest figure current in any market. In short, the establishment is one which the trade cannot afford to pass by, and which we esecially exhort the trade by all means to call and examine.

The members of this house are ally and thoroughly loyal, and have never een anything less. Of Mr. Anthony, the ior member, whom we have known long and know well, we cannot speak too highly s regards either his integrity or his habits and nplishments as a man of business. He many years held a most responsible and arduous position in the business department of the Journal office, and, speaking from the amrictly honest and scrupulously honorabl nan than he does not live. He is the very sou of integrity. Knowing him as we do, we reckon it a privilege to bear this testimony to his high and unblemished character artily wish him and the house of which he is the head a long career of prosperity and of

GEN. BUELL'S WAGON TRAIN.-Much and ety has been indulged recently for the safet of the immense wagon train which was left in the rear by General Buell on his rapid arch from Nashville to this city. It gives u is pleasure to announce its safe arrival at this ity. The train, we are informed, consists of less than eighteen hundred wagons.

THE REBELS DRIVEN FROM MOUNT WASP. INGTON.—The rebels were disposed to make a stand at Mount Washington, in Bullitt county, yesterday, but they were easily shelled out by eneral Thomas's batteries, and made a prepitate retreat. Mount Washington is twentyne miles distant from this city, on the Bardsown turnpike.

The rebel Statesman, at Lexington idertakes to predict the plan of Bragg's fu are movements. When astronomers calc late the motions of a comet, they make allow ance for the disturbing forces of the planets. nakes due allowance for the disturbing forces

citizens, announcing his determination to nake a stand there against the Federal army With that view Bragg is fortifying in the viinity of Bardstown.

General Bragg was in Bardstown on

Louisville loves Buell, because Buell not only saved Louisville, but twice, by keeping

The writer of that paragraph can never be lamned. He hasn't soul euough. DECEASED SOLDIERS.—The following is a list of the names of soldiers who died in general hospital in this city during the week ending

Friday, October 3d, 1862:

A. W. Chase, Co. D. 17th Indiana Julius A. Bresard, Co. B. 18th Ke John Garde, Co. K. 4th Ohio.

GUERILLAS ON THE MISSISSIPPI-THE ATTACK Paris, Kv., arrived in that city on Thursday, on the John J. Ros. - The Memphis Bulletin Ry the arrival of the steamer John J. Ros

esterday morning, some dozen or more gue las rode up to the bank and dismounted, an evelling their guns across the horses' back oured a fire into the boat. Two balls passe

ing affair. They had not far to go before they would need all the assistance they could get.

About a quarter past twelve o'clock yesterday the Roe reached the port of Randolph

The Forest Queen and Champion were fired into at Ashport on their upward trip.

The Roe met the gunboat Tylor about six miles this side of Randolph, conveying the New National up the river, and it is not improbable that she may have "cleaned out" the entire party before this time.

THE TRUTH FROM RICHMOND-TROUBLE IN THE CAMP. There is but one paper in Richmond—the Examiner—which says what it thinks, and ruly represents the condition of affairs in the strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States.

In the Official copy, as published in the National Intelligencer, the italicised words have not been "read "a re not then."

Rebel Rout and Capture.—A band of rebuse of General Lee are characterized as victoring and movements of General Lee are characterized as victoring and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States.

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Rebel Rout and Capture.—A band of rebuse of the people of the people

Rebel Rout and Capture.—A band of rebels was totally routed on Coon Creek, in Montroe county, by Col. Smart, on Tuesday. Several horses were captured from them and several of the rebels severely wounded. A despatch from Hudson also states that the notorious brig und, Capt. Sidney, has been taken. He was making his way North, disguised in female apparel.

\*\*The rebels determined that they would make a general dash and annihilate or disperse our armies before our multitudinous new recruits should have time to get into the field. But they dashed themselves against the rocks, and our fresh levies have had ample leisure to rush forward to the support of their gallant brethren in arms.

\*\*Making History.—Gen. Lee entered Maryland one day, issued a pompous proclamation announcing his permanent occupation of the State on the third day, and fied back into Virance and spirity to the suffering condition of our army, when we consider how more must have been a cold and sinister reception in female and the disgraceful straggling on long marches, and how little was contributed to its numbers and spirit by what appears to have been a cold and sinister reception in female appears to have been a cold and sinister reception in the docking of fifty thousand men to our standard the summer of the 23d, which, after reviewing the accounts given in the Northern papers, and the suffering condition of our army, when we consider how much its numbers must have been reduced by losses in battle and the disgraceful straggling on long marches, and how little was contributed to its numbers and spirit by what appears to have been a cold and sinister reception in female papears.

\*\*Making History.—Gen. Lee entered Maryland and the suffering condition of our army when we consider how much its numbers must have been reduced by losses in battle and the disgraceful straggling on long marches, and how little was contributed to its numbers and spirit by what appears to have been a cold and sinister reception in female papears.

\*\*Making History.—Gen. L

tion.

The Star says it is generally believed here that Jeff Davis is about to send 80,000 troops on forced marches across the mountains to Wheeling, thence to Pittsburg and Cincinnati, and then form a junction with Bragg and Kirby Smith in Kentucky.

When McClellan crosses in large force into Virginia the balance of the rebel army will fall back on Richmond. The Star intimate that Heintzelman is in position to intercept 24, 1862:

be the fastest war vessel affoat.

Headquarters McClellan's Army, October 1—Evening.

General Pleasanton crossed the Potomac this morning at Shepherdstown with a force of cavalry, and artillery for the purpose of making a reconnoisance in the enemy's rear, information having been received that their army had fallen back from the river. He came up with them near Shepherdstown and drove them towards Martinsburg, from which place they were soon shelled out by our artillery. Our loss was two wounded. The rebel loss was one killed and two wounded. A rebel Lieutenant and two men were taken prisoners. But very few rebel troops are believed to be at Winchester, the greater portion being encamped between that place and Martinsburg. The work of constructing the bridge at Harper's Ferry is progressing rapidly, and will be completed to-morrow.

Navy Yard, Washington, Sept. 30.

completed to-morrow.

Navy Yard, Washington, Sept. 30.

To H. G. Wells, Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: Commander Magan reports the destruction of the rebel bomb-proof magazines at Lower Shipping Point which I had instructed him to blow up. They were seven in number, and the work was heavier than was anticipated. A small body of rebel cavalry made its appearance but dispersed upon the discharge of a volley of musketry from our side. (Signed)

ANDREW HARWOOD, Commanding Potomac Flotilla.

At an enthusiastic German meeting one of the speakers denounced the statement that Sigel had resigned or was about to do so as a mischievous falsehood.

New Orleans advices by the steamer Creole state that guerilla bands were quite bold and harassed Federal vessels greatly. Admiral Farragut had organized a naval police of four sixteen-oared whale boats which are cruising in the river day and night. Each boat carries a howitzer and a full crew well armed. One of these hoats captured a band of sixteen guerillas, who made a spirited resistance, losing four or five men.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1. Captain Towell, of McClellan's staff, reached here this morning from the headquarters of the Potomac, in charge of the trophies, flags, &c. taken at South Mountain and Antietam.

The differences of opinion among members of the Cabinet about the President's proclimators of the Cabinet about the President's proclimators.

nearly exhausted and must retreat.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 1.

Brig. Gen. Rodman died on Monday, near Hagerstown, of wounds received in the battle of Antictam.

New York, October 2.

A letter from the strmy of the Upper Potomac says the rebels have begun the work of devastation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Bridges, culverts, and embankments arbeing destroyed, excavations filled up, and rails and stock carried off.

A letter from Pensacola says the harbor and defences of Mobile have lately become subjects of close study in the army and nay

Washington, Oct. 2.

D. D. Porter, U. S. N., has been appointed to the command of all the naval forces on the Mississipp river, with the rank of acting Real Admiral. The force under his orders of guns and men will be larger than ever before under command of any United States naval officer. His squadron will be distinct in every way from that of Admiral Farrant who will still from that of Admiral Farrant who will still still the squadron will be distinct in every way from that of Admiral Farrant who will still the squadron will be distinct in every way from that of Admiral Farrant who will still the squadron will be distinct in every way from that of Admiral Farrant who will still the squadron will be distinct in every way from that of Admiral Farrant who will still the squadron will be distinct in every way from that of Admiral Farrant who will still the squadron will be distinct in every way from the squadron will be supported to the command of the squadron will be supported to the command of the squadron will be supported to the squadron will

fall back on Richmond. The Star intimats that Heintzelman is in position to intercept the latter movement if made.

A special despatch to the Post says it is believed here that General Lee is preparing for a northward movement from Winchester. It is probable, however, that he will find enough affensive work on his hands without crossing the Potomac river.

Cincinnati, Sept. 20.

Gen. Morgan left Cumberland Gap about two weeks ago with all his forces.

He is supposed to be marching in a northward state of the supposed to be marching in a northward state of the supposed to be marching in a northward state of the supposed to be marching in a northward state of the supposed to be marching in a northward state of the supposed to be properly the ten authority of this Government, and the life of the nation, no match were about Portsmooth. He brought away all his artillery and Stores, and blocked up the Gap with stones so at Stores, and blocked up the Gap with stones so at Stores, and blocked up the Gap with stones so at Stores, and blocked up the Gap with stones so at Stores, and blocked up the Gap with stones so at Stores, and blocked up the Gap with stones so at Stores, and blocked up the Gap with stones so at Stores, and blocked up the Gap with stones so at Stores, and blocked up the Gap with stones so at Stores, and blocked up the Gap with stones so at Stores, and blocked up the Gap with stones so at Stores, and blocked up the Gap with stones so at Stores, and blocked up the Gap with stones so at Stores, and blocked up the Gap with stones so at Stores, and blocked up the Gap with stones so at Stores, and blocked up the Gap with stones so at Stores, and blocked up the Gap with stones so at Stores, and stores, and the Cap with stones and stores, and the Cap with stores and the Gap with stones and the Cap with stores and the Cap with stones and the Cap with stones and the Cap

The Washington Star of this evening says Siged moved out upon our immediate front some days since, and has just telegraphed that yesterday Gen. Stahl's advance brigade took the town of Warrenton, and made prisoners of 1,200 rebels. Gen. Stahl's saveness between the content of the statement of the purpose of the Government to issue letters of marque with a view of checking the hostilities now carried on by Southern prisectors of the rebels as beligerents.

There is intelligence from England that 15,000 tons of iron, to be used for plating vessels on the way to the South; but even if the blockade should be successfully run, our iron-clav vessels will be ready before those of the rebels. The Times's Washington despatch says we have the best authority for contradicting the statement telegraphed from here last night, to the effect that peace commissioners had been constituted authorities.

The Times's Washington despatch says we have the best authority for contradicting the statement telegraphed from here last night, to the effect that peace commissioners had been constituted authorities.

The Government has no knowledge of any such action, and it is believed that the rebels are too well informed of its temper to suppose that it will entertain any proposition exceptioned of unconditional submission to the constituted authorities.

The Hendal's correspondent says it is understood that Hon. Ely Thayer will immediate assistance in the constituted authorities.

The Hendal's correspondent says it is understood that Hon. Ely Thayer will immediate assistance in the new yellow to the effect that peace commissioners had been constituted authorities.

The Hendal's correspondent says it is understood that Hon. Ely Thayer will immediate assistance in the new yellow to the constituted authorities.

The Hendal's correspondent is a grant to the constitution of the constitution in the proposition of the constitution of the constitu

A Washington special says that a rebel prisoner, direct from Winchester, reports there are very few rebels there; that their main body is at Martinsburg. A Union surgeon, just returned from the upper Potomac, confirms these statements, and adds that the enemy are sending away their sick and wounded soldiers, after stripping them of clothes and shoes for the use of the able-bodied who remain in the ranks.

Hooker is so far recovered that he is in readiness to assume command whenever the President may direct. Harney has been assigned to a command in the west. Among the men who are heartily in favor of the President spreading as a military means of suppressing the rebellion, and most vigorous measures for crushing treason everywere, are Hon. Joseph Holt and F. B. Cushing of New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 2. The flag-of-truce boat Matamora arrived to-day from Aikens' Landing. She brought down about a dozen passengers, one of whom re-ports that the rebel Congress has resolved in all future actions to hoist the black flag and exterminate the Federals without granting quarter.

A Port Royal letter of the 26th says the steamer Nashville is penned in the Ogeches river, with no chance of except. Her late children by a fine plant of the responsibility of the steamer Nashville is penned in the Ogeches river, with no chance of except. Her late children are stated to Charleston are defined by rife plant of the responsibility of the state of Charleston are defined by rife plant of the river, which completely concept of the stream of the river, which completely concept of the stream of the river, which completely concept of the stream of the river, which completely concept of the stream of the river, which completely concept of the stream of the river, which completely concept of the stream of the river, which completely concept of the stream of the river, which completely concept of the stream of the river, which completely concept of the stream of the river, which completely concept of the stream of the river, which completely concept of the stream of the river, which completely concept of the stream of the river, which completely concept of the stream of the river, which completely concept of the river, which completely concept of the river, which completely concept of the stream of the river, which completely concept of the

THE BATTLE OF MUNFORDVILLE-COL. DUN-LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 30, 1862.

HAM'S REFORT.

HAM'S REFORT.

To the A. A. General and Chief of Staff of the Army of Kentucky:

Sir: I have the honor to report that in obedience to an order of Major General Gilbert, I, on the 13th inst., at 11 o clock P. M., left the depot of the Louisville and Nashville railroad with six companies of the 50th regiment Indiana volunteers, and one company (K) of the 78th Indiana, attached to the 50th for duty—in all 446 strong, rank and file—for Green river, near Munfordville, to reinforce Colonel Wilder in the defence of that point. The train ran very slowly until some distance below Elizabethtown, whed I went forward and earnesdy urged the engineer to greater specif, assuring him that it was all important for us to reach Green river before daylight. He did increase the speed as far as safety would permit. Just below Bacon Creek, and about seven miles from Green river, the train stopped for wood. I immediately passed along the cars, aroused the men, and bid them stand by their arms in readiness for any emergency, as we were approaching dangerous ground. I took position on the engine, and the train moved cautiously forward. We had proceeded about a mile when we ran upon a portion of the track which had been undermined by the enemy and slid to one side in such a manner as not to make the injury apparent to the engineer or myself. The train was thrown off and several of the cars completely wrecked, yet strange to say not a man or horse was seriously injured. The men seemed inspired with even greater confidence, as if feeling themselves under the especial protection of an overruling Providence.

They were immediately formed in line of battle, an instantaneous attack being expected. The woods which skirted both sides of the

overruling Providence.

They were immediately formed in line of battle, an instantaneous attack being expected. The woods which skirted both sides of the road were promptly reconnoitered. No enemy appearing, the regiment was put in rapid march for Munfordville, presuming that the road had been destroyed to prevent reinforcements from reaching that place. We had not proceeded far before cannonading in that direction was heard. It had now become daylight and the men deposited their knapsacks and blankets in the thicket on the roadside and moved rapidly on. We soon met crowds of frightened and fleeing citizens, from whom no satisfactory information could be got of the situation of affairs at, or of the forces investing our works. When within between three or four miles of the place we were met by an intelligent citizen, of my acquaintance, who informed me that a cavalry torce of the enemy at least two thousand strong and a battery of artillery were posted some distance this side of the river, and covering the road approaching our works, which were upon the south bank, that guns were also so planted upon both banks of the river as to cover the bridges, and that he deemed it impossible for us to pass them and get in. But nothing daunted, our little force made a detour to the right, and, by keeping under the cover of the woods and cornfields and down ravines, eluded the enemy and reached the river just below the railroad bridge and opposite our works. Here a momentary halt was made under the cover of the woods and cornfields and down ravines, eluded the enemy hal reached the river at double-quick, between the two bridges, the first notice the enemy having of our approach being the hearty cheers of our beleaguered troops in the works. Fortunately for us, the guns of the enemy upon the northern bank, bearing upon the crossing, had just before, by a well-directed fire from our own, under Lieut. Mason, been silenced, and from those upon the southern side he had only time to throw a shell

oearing upon the crossing, had just before, by a well-directed fire from our own, under Lieut. Mason, been silenced, and from those upon the southern side he had only time to throw a shell or two at our rear as it disappeared under the cover of the bank, resulting only in slightly wounding only one man. His cavalry came dashing down in an attempt to cut us off, but only in time to be as hastily driven back by our little band, who promptly turned and fired upon them.

We found the engagement still progressing. By General Gilbert's written order, the command was to go according to seniority, and I being the senior officer, Col. Wilder promptly tendered me the command, but I promptly refused to assume it, feeling that to do so during the progress of the engagement would be ungenerous in me and unjust to him; but I placed myself and my forces under his command. He has reported the proceedings of that day.

On Monday, the 15th, I assumed command. The enemy had under the cover of night withdrawn from before was the inferter and activities. the find that has been arrented at Place

Gen. Tuttin, it wis wis of the Teresis of the Signature of the Confederate State and as a short in a growth of the confederate State and as a short in a growth of the confederate State and fire and the same of the Union united the tending to quelit, we end the precision of the thin subject to the same of the Union united the tending to quelit, we have a six reported the proceedings of the same of the Union united the tending to quelit, we have the good own from Jackson and the same of the Union united the tending to quelit, we have a six reported the proceedings of the same of the Union united the tending to quelit, we have the good own from Jackson and the same of the Union united the tending to quelit, we have the good own from Jackson and the same of the Union united the tending to quelit, we have the good own from Jackson and the same of the Union united the tending to quelit, we well the same of the Union united the tending to quelit, we will the tending to quelit, we will the same of the Union united the tending to quelit, we will be a growth and the same of the Union the same of the Union the same of the Union united the tending to quelit, we will be a same of the Union united the tending to quelit, we will be a growth and the same of the Union the same of the Union the State and the State and the same of the Union the State and th

urtillery (150 men), Capt. Conkle in com-

Lieut Consawy, which had been attached to it for duty; a part of the 68th Indiana, Got it for duty; a part of the 68th Indiana, Got artillery (150 men), Gapt. Conkle in command.

On Tuesday, the 10th internal and 19 f. A.M., and the officers and une under him in the internal the officers and men under him in this little skirmish, displayed great cooless and course. They held the enemy's advancing column at the officers and men under him in this little skirmish, displayed great cooless and course. They held the enemy's advancing column at the officers and men under him in this little skirmish, displayed great cooless and course. They held the enemy's advancing column at the officers and men under him in the little skirmish, displayed great cooless and course. They held the enemy's advancing column at the officers of the woods, to approach and carry hy storm the breastworks on our right. The many hy storm the breastworks on our right. The many hy storm the breastworks on our right. The many hy storm the breastworks on our right. The many hy storm the breastworks on our right. The many hy storm the breastworks on our right. The many hy storm the breastworks on our right. The many hy storm the breastworks on our right. The many hy storm the breastworks on our right. The many hy storm the breastworks on our right. The many hy storm the breastworks on our right. The many hy storm the breastworks on our right. The many hy storm the breastworks on our right. The many hy storm the breastworks on our right. The many hy storm the breastworks on our right. The many hy storm the breastworks on our right. The many hy storm the breastworks on our right. The many hy storm the breastworks on our right. The many hy storm the breastworks on our right. The officers will be a substitute that the present the storm of the storm o

about a dozen passengers, one of whom result to dozen passengers, one of whom result and the rebel Congress has resolved in all future actions to hoist the black flag and in all future actions to hoist the black flag and externinate the Federals without granting. The Richmond Whig of the 1st inst. says information from Lee's army indicates that an important battle is impending, and will take whad held the enemy, said to be Bragg's and polk's whole army, at bay all day; that evidently fresh columns were being moved against any important battle is impending, and will take whole and whether we should be able to continue to hold our position without assistance remained to be seen; that we should do the best we could. I received an answer ordering me to turn the command over to Colonel Wilder. Trepled that under the circumstances I regarded the order as unjust, but should obey it. In the meantime the connecil had been convend, consisting of Colonels Owen, Wilder, King, Emerson, and Murray, Captain Conkle, and myself. The unanimous conclusion was that if they had the force claimed, viz: over a time the assurance of aid from the whole naval and with his master. Our military operations, says the Whig, are henceforth to assume a very gramme will necessarily destroy all terms be a tremendous one, both for its magnitude and character of operations. Let our authorities prepare the whole strength of our people for the tremendous one, both for its magnitude and character of operations. Let our authorities prepare the whole strength of our people for the tremendous one, both for its magnitude and character of operations. Let our authorities proclamations. We must respond with equal the conclusion of the council I formally reliquished the command to Colonel Wilder. Boston, and says that the did it.

Boston, Oct. 3.

A letter from Emperor Napoleon to Gen.

Lorencey, commander of the French troops in Mexico, approves of his conduct and that of the troops, and says that the national bonor in the conclusion of the council I formal

it was simply evidence that I saw our peril and was not afraid to look it in the face. To that authority I shall also appeal for the justness of my arrest. Of the coolness and determined bravery of the men I cannot speak too highly. Of officers, when all did their duty well, especial praise seems almost out of place; yet some, of course, had better opportunities than others to display tact, coolness and consequence.

-said to be one fundred and five.

The forces under my command during thi affair were those mentioned by Col. Wilder in his report, and the reinforcements therethereinbefore noticed. I am respectfully, [Signed]

C. L. DUNHAM, Col. Con Control of the Section 1.

der arrecting me to report to Col. Wider under arrecting me from arrest but restoring me to the command, but telegraphic communication being in the meantime cut off, it did not reach me.

[Signed] C. L. D.,
Col. Com'd'g U. S. Forces at Green River.

Burnside.

The same letter says it is believed that very important despatches have been sent abroad during the present week, including copies of an intercepted letter from Jeff Davis to Slidell, announcing his intention to capture Washington and make it the capital of the Confederate States, written about the time Lee crossed the Potomac.

The roll of the Hill as night, I came here for help, and five hundred men from the 117th Ohio go over.

Normal came to Carter county with a force of about ten thousand men. The olive Hill Home Guards fought them all day, and killed about twenty. The rebels burned thirty-five houses, and then retreated to Licking river. The rebel forces returned to Olive Hill last night. I came here for help, and five hundred men from the 117th Ohio go over.

Washingron, Oct. 4.

Washingron, Oct. 4.

Washington, Oct. 4.

Colonel H. T. Sanders, 19th Wisconsin Volunteers, having marched with a detachment of his command from Racine to Prairie du Chien without having his commissaries duly provided and secured, and having contracted for subsistence for his men at an extravagant price, without regard to the interest of the Government, has, by direction of the President, been dismissed from the service.

The Military Commission, of which Hunter is president, is understood to be investigating the circumstances attending the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and has summoned several witnesses.

witnesses.

It is believed that the nearest point to Washington, on the southern side of the Potomac, at which there are any rebels in arms, is the Rappahannock Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 51 miles from Alexandria. This morning, one of Gen. McClellan's soouts brought in a man named McKenny, who was arrested near Leesburg, on a charge of being a spy in the Service of the rebellion. He was taken before the Provost Marshal, who sent him to the old Capitol Prison.

New York. Oct. 4.

een an important one. The strong presump-ion is, that, on the rebel side, it was fought by earnestly trust, that, under whatever circuit

a the great death struggle? The comments of the great death struggle? The great death struggle. The great death st Corinth to lead his forces in this last conflict Pittsburg Landing began, he was at Savan-nih, nine miles off, and we hope that, when he battle of Corinth occurred, he was not at st. Louis, several hundred miles off.

apers of the same stamp bitterly denounce u on in regard to the emancipation of slave in the rebel states. They suggest that it would probably be well for us to join the secessionists at once. They talk like fools. They should know that the President himself, only a few weeks since, was against the policy of issuing such a proclamation as the one in question with much reluctance. They should know too that some of the members of the Cabine are said on good authority to have been strongly opposed to its being issued. If it is itting that we should join the secessionists, it s fitting that a portion of the Cabinet should join them, and it was fitting but a short time ago that the President should join them. And what is to be thought of Mr. Lincoln's presen osition if he retains in his Cabinet men whos appropriate place is among the secessionists?

gans had paid in times past a good deal more respect than they did to the earnest counsels and entreaties of the Louisville Journal and elves with the temper and disposition of the whole country North and South, this terrible war, however anxious the fiery spirits of the South might have been to bring it on, would have been avoided, and the repose and prosperity of the nation have continued undisturbed. Leaving out of view the utter un-lawfulness of the proclamation, the Union organs here can judge far better than the Republican organs of the North of the probable effect of such a proclamation in the region where it is expected and intended to have its chief effect, and, if we believe that its effect must be bad, if we believe that it is calculated to promote and advance and strengthen the repellion instead of tending to quell it, we cer

welfare and prosperity of the whore country, we will a for time be in the question, and we trust will at no time be in the question. What is needed is vigorous work, not hibernation. We want an early trial of strength with the rebels, the earlier the divine command is to "purify thyself before rebuking others for impurity." If we desired to win back the South, the worst possible method for us to adopt was to follow their most odious practices, and beat them at their most odious practices, and beat them at

hat another winter spent in preparation on ur part and in defence on theirs, will bring bout a condition of affairs certain to result in heir independence up to the line of the Potomac. This calculation is doomed to disap-pointment. The call for six hundred thousand en meant a vigorous, immediate, oversurpose of the President in calling them out is the purpose of the whole country, and it annot be defeated or delayed. The full number will be furnished and it is hardly possible that more than fifty thousand of these will join the great army of paroles before all get in

MADISON, IND., Oct. 4.

M. C. Garber, Quartermaster General in Gen. George W. Morgan's division, telegraphs the following to the Madison Courier:

"The advance brigade of Gen. George W. Morgan's command, from Cumberland Gap, arrived at Greenupsburg, Kentucky, to-day (the 3d inst.), after an exhausting march of sixteen days—having the roads to make in many places. The men are shoeless, bootless, and naked. For days they have been without rations, gathering their subsistence from the standing corn in the fields, which they grated to make bread, after the fatigues of the day. The men bore the hardships and privations of the march with the greatest fortitude. They were marched and under arms twenty hours a day, skirmishing the woods on each side of the road, and repelling the attempts of the rebel cavalry in front and rear.

"The enemy blockaded the way in every place suitable, and harassed the column as much as possible.

"Our column is ten thousand strong, with a magnificent park of artillery, consisting of twenty-eight pieces, six of which are 20 pounders, and four hundred wagons, all of which were brought off in safety.

"The works at Cumberland Gap, with a magnificent park of artillery, consisting of twenty-eight pieces, six of which are 20 pounders, and four hundred wagons, all of the preparations will bear no fruit. The Shenandoah valley can be recovered, the Rap-pahannock can be crossed again, and the rebelie be driven from every field within reach of the Potomac, the Kanawha, the Cumberland and the Tennessee rivers, and the Mississippi. When this work is again done it must be theoroughly done. The rebel force must be beaten, and, if possible, be scattered or captured. The second time they are driven back toward the heart of the Gulf States must be the decisive test, and the crushing movement, if they are to be crushed. It is evident that the attempt to occupy us with defensive ideas has had its effect, and that an effort is required to remove some impression that the relative position of the condition of t

that Cincinnati and Philadelphia and Louis-ville are pronounced safe. They ought never

by the grace of God and the strength and chivalry of Gen. Buell's army, her soil will soon cease to be dishonored by the tread of rebel invaders. There is no place for Union winter-quarters in this State, and, if the rebels wish to enjoy such conveniences, they had better take a good start and look out for them in Texas or Mexico.

the Editor of the Louisville Journal, was Provost Marshal of Shelbyville during the occu ancy of that town by the rebels. It seen he determined to do a little editing there by way of getting his hand in for the Journal. One day he ordered the foreman of our friend Middleton's suspended paper, the Shelbyville News, to get everything in readiness to set up the type on the following day for a paper to be issued under his editorial auspices. The foreman of course prepared to obey, but, in

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY .- The information received from our advancing are likely in gratifying. We learn from Mr. O. P. Myers, who left Bardstown at nine o'clock yesterday morning, that our army arrived at Bardstown on Saturday evening, Gen. Buell and staff passing through that place at half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning, in pursuit of Gen. Bragg's retreating forces.

Cairo, October 5.

Glorious news has been received to-day from Corinth. The rebels have been routed and are retreating. Their loss is very heavy; our also large.

Gen. Dodge sent a message from Columbus to prepare for a large number of wounded.

Price, Van Dorn, and Lovell were in command of the rebels, who numbered forty pursuit of Gen. Bragg's retreating forces.

tion is, that, on the rebel side, it was fought by the combined forces of Generals Price, Breckinridge, and Villipigue. We suppose that Gen. Grant's forces fought it on the federal side, but, whether there had been a junction between them and the forces of Gen. Rosecrans, we cannot even conjecture. If Grant's forces had cannot even conjecture. If Grant's forces had cannot even conjecture. If Grant's forces had to stand the shock alone, the odds against the First Ohio Cavalry and Second Kentucky them must have been fearful. Yet they were as fine troops as ever took the field, and we cavalry, and a sharp skirmish ensued. The ances they may have fought, they have been ictorious.

Yet where was Gen. Grant himself whilst or the great death struggle? The conflict had Bardstown.

o that city. He arrived there some days after he recent battle between Rosecrans and Friday and were captured by the rebels. We learn from Mr. Myers and others that Gen. Bragg's forces made a movement from orinth to lead his forces in this last conflict.

Bardstown toward Louisville on Friday morning, boasting that they would have possession of this city by Saturday evening. They re-tured to Bardstown, however, on Friday evening, and at once commenced the work of evacuation. The supply train embraced about six hundred wagons. From the best informa-tion we can gain Bragg's army, which left Bardstown on Saturday evening, was com-posed of sixty-five regiments, which averaged about three hundred men each, numbering awenty thousand men. The rebel army went off in the direction of Springfield, announcing their determination to make a stand at Mill Creek, four or five miles from Bardstown. It is the impression of our commanding officers, however, that they will fall back through Corinth.

Springfield to Danville, and, in all probability, thence to Camp Dick Robinson.

Maj. Watta, of Bardstown, of one of the Kentucky cavalry regiments, was captured by the rebels on Friday, and is now a prisoner. John Rowden, a rebel captain, was captured by our forces on Friday, near Barclay's tavern. We learn that the rebels have committed many depredations on the Bardstown branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. It is said that no less than six bridges on the line of the road have been destroyed.

A man named Crouch, who was formerly employed on the Bardstown junction of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is the rebel who took the Federal flag from the Courthouse at Bardstown and placed the rebel rag there. He now has command of a company in the rebel army.

We have letters from Shelbyville under date Springfield to Danville, and, in all probability, thence to Camp Dick Robinson. Maj. Watts, of Bardstown, of one of the

We have letters from Shelbyville under date of yesterday morning. These letters announce the arrival of the fifteen refugees from Frank-fort who left this city for their homes Friday. Col. Jacobs's cavalry regiment, of Gen. Sill's advance, had a skirmish with the rebels at a point nine miles beyond Shelbyville, on Sat arday evening. The rebels lost eight killed, a large number wounded, and eighteen prison-ers. The Federal cavalry had a few of their number wounded. The rebels fled precipitately. Gen. Dumont's division passed through Shelbyville toward Frankfort yesterday morn-

Why this mawkish "disbelief?" Was it mere flourish of oratory to capture men, or was the idea that such things were too horri-bly improbable to be true? And why not true? Are the Government authorities South

their most odious practices, and beat them at it, too.—Columbus (O.) Crisis.

The double and twisted traitor of the Crisis and make it decisive. The great necessity of the nation is peace, and we can win that only South are so much better than our own that y giving a speedy and crushing blow to the believe that they inflict the punishment of the common jail, the scourge, and the halter, upon men for the expression of an opinion upon the question of Union or disunion. This amounts to an assertion on the part of that Editor that the U.S. authorities imprison in common jails the U.S. authorities imprison in common jails a despatch was read at noon to-day that yesterday evening a small rebel cavalry force and leave the common state of the river, from the Springs to below the U.S. authorities imprison in common jails a despatch was read at noon to-day that yesterday evening a small rebel cavalry force and leavening as mall rebel cavalry. and scourge and hang men for the utterance of entered Leesburg on a reconnoissance. and scourge and hang men for the utterance of rebel sentiments. The assertion is a foul falsehood, a horrible calumny, and such it was meant to be. Let the shameless old rebel, who made it, name if he can the instances where the Federal Government has had men whipped and hung for speaking disloyal opinions. A conscription should be enforced upon every neck of woods in Ohio for cudgels to pummel the shoulders of such a scandalous libeller of the authorities of the nation.

The editor of the Crisis implies that we have "followed the most odious practices of

have "followed the most odious practices of the Southern rebels and beat them at it too." The hoary-headed defamer of his country knows that the Southern Congress and the Southern President enacted a year ago, that all the people of the Confederacy should, by a named day, swear allegiance to the rebel Gov-ernment or suffer the punishment due to alien nemies, he knows that all persons in that ection suspected of loyalty have had their berthese confiscated and at best been driven in the Rev. John L. McKee, Lieut. Col. Samura McKer, of the 3d Kentucky regiment of infantry, and Miss Sallie F. Garrell, of this city. the rope have been made the penalty of the avowal of Union sentiments, and yet he dares to publish that the United States authorities of the control of the ave "followed the most odious practices of the Southern rebels and beat them at it." The old calumniator deserves to be shut up with no other company than that accursed knot of Apam Heatley, in the 284 year of his age. adders, vipers, copperheads, rattlesnakes, scorpions, and tarantulas, his own conscience.

The cheapest and best now in use, double the twenty-five cent size, and sold for only thirty cents per bottle. This powder is used and highly recommended by nearly all the prin-cipal hotel-keepers in the great eastern cities, and is an effectual exterminator of insects of almost every kind, such as roaches, ants, flies, moths, fleas, &c., &c. Sold wholesale and retail by Raymond and Tyler, Fourth street,

Gen. Pope, in his war against the Indians, is supplied with troops that have surrendered to the rebels and been paroled. They had better not surrender to the Indians in the expectation of paroles. If it is true that "stolen bread is sweet,"

he rebel troops in Kentucky can eat theirs without honey or molasses.

Cairo, Oct. 5.

We can get no distinct account of Friday's battle at Corinth. On Saturday morning Price attacked Rosecrans' right and Van Dorn and Lovell his left. The assault was made with great determination. At one time our centre was penetrated. The rebels reached Corinth near the centre of the town, but they were driven out at the point of the bayonet. Van Dorn led his column over the avatis on our left up within fifty yards of the ditch and exposed all the time to a scathing fire of grape and canister. He was driven back by a charge of the 27th (bho and 11th Missouri.

The battle lasted till half past eleven, when the rebels began to retreat towards Hatchie iver.

The number killed and wounded on either ide is not known.
The rebel loss is reported Euch larger than ours

The rebel loss is reported Euch larger than ours.

We have between seven hundred and one thousand prisoners, not including the wounded thousand prisoners, not including the wounded colored thousand prisoners, not including the wounded colored seven and angerously wounded Colored Smith and Gilbert.

The Mobile and Ohio road has not been seviously injured.

The telegraph has been repaired to Corinth.

Gen. Hurlburt marched on Saturday to the routh side of the Hatchee river with a large force, cutting off Price's retreat. Rosecrans unoved early this morning to renew the attack. Cannonading was heard to-day in the direction these forces. Price is in the forks of the river between Hurlburt and Rosecrans.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]
Springfield, Mo., Oct. 1.

The rebel Coffee, with 3,000 troops, was at New Antonia, 25 miles south of that place, where Golonian's advance guard arrived, but a rebel major, who was there on a visit, escaped, and gave Coffee notice of our approach, when, it is said, he immediately retreated south.

The rebels at Sarcoxie say they have 10,000 at Cow Skin Prairie, and that Hindman, with 30,000, is in Arkansas, near the line; and that as soon as they join forces they will march did rectly on St. Louis.

All the prisoners taken tell of rich booty promised them when they take St. Louis. It appears that such promises are the great incentives used by the rebel Generals to keep their men together.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.

Despatches from Cairo to-night say that a battle has been racing in the control of the control o

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.

Despatches from Cairo to-night say that a battle has been raging in the vicinity of Corinth since yesterday morning. At three of clock this afternoon, which is the date of the latest report from Bethel, cannonading was still heard. Communication is cut off at Bethel; consequently we cannot obtain particulars. Bethel is twenty miles this side of Corinth.

as several of the largest boats which were about to leave for the North to-day have received orders this afternoon to remain.

CAINO, Oct. 3.

I have just returned from Columbus, where I learned the following particulars from Supt. W. J. Stephens:
Yesterlay morning, freight trains from Columbus to Corinth was fired into five miles beyond Bethel Station, 29 miles from Corinth, by guerillas. They had cut the telegraph wire and tore it down for some distance.

Bourbon House Stock Market—M. A. Down House during the week ending to-law been large under the well before the arrival of the train, it is no doubt captured; if they had not, it probably escaped were bought to Government and second rate. A long of the contractor of the section men saw the attack and brought the report to Bethel. The rebels were in considerable force, and if they had torn up the track before the arrival of the train, it is no doubt captured; if they had not, it probably escaped were bought by Government contractor many were bought by Government contractor of the contracto

The second edition of the Washington Star has the following: The deserters and prisoners coming within our lines at Harper's Ferry, within the last 48 hours, seem to agree that Lee is now making every preparation to retreat with his whole army, as soon as McClellan moves against him. We give this story for what it is worth.

At noon to-day it was ascertained that the rebel force at Rappahannock Station consisted of three regiments of infantry, and two of cavalry. Total bags and mats ...... 21,476

Stock of Rio this day..... Of other descriptions.....

Total imports this month, all descri REMARKS—In the early part of the mell off half cant per gound, but toward ully recovered this decline, and on a dvance from the lowest point has bee be quote ordinary 20c, fair Z<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>Cc, prims a 20g2t<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>Cc, closing with the Z<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>Cc, prims a 20g2t<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>Cc, closing with the control of the control of

In this city, at 11 o'clock on the night of the 20th September, Mr. Chas. O. Mills, in the 47th year of hi age. At Augusta, Kentucky, on Monday, the 29th ult.
WILLIAM COURTLAND PRENTICE, son of Geo. D. Prentice, of Louisville, aged 25 years.
On Friday, Oct. 3d, at 20 minutes past 9 A. M., John
MILLER, youngest son of Dr. Henry Miller.
At the residence of his father, near Uniontown,
Ky., on the 29th of September, Mr. Frank Pains,
aged about 24 years.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN FROM MY HOUSE, ON THE Bardstown road, near the Two-mile House. as DARK CHESTNUT HORSE, left hind and Type are old, small white stripe in the face, left hind and the is a fine saddle horse and very lengthy in the body. I will give the above reward for the delivery of horse and thief to me, at Sheckency & Moody's stable, near the Galt House.

J. W. SHUCK ENCY.

Louisville, Sept. 29. Od ddwim

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

tains 90 Filis.

Price One Dollar.

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AND BANKE female, now have the full benefit of AND EFFICIENT REMEDIES whi

ROBERT L. MAITLAND, NEW YORK. UNITED STATES WAR CLAIM & PENSION AGENCY 

mestic pleasure and rational im-The following extracts are from subject by Dr. Jack and Mr. W. lately before the Pennsylvania Society, at a meeting in Phila-published in the Gardeners', Jack said the subless

commodation of the plants is effected, alar stage of 31 inches in diameter, on a central stud. This form of units a variety of arrangement, and coess to all parts for the purpose of the company of the constantly rising from the lly as well as the ordinary Wardian better supplied with light, and affords tunity for a much more tasteful displants. It is, however, liable to animution of external air, by which a cold weather the plants suffer for

The effect of this method is shown in the better appearance of the plants, a greater evenness of temperature, and the constant marked presence of humidity. All this is accomplished without complication, and requires but little attention. The process is almost self-regulating, much like that in the Aquarium, which renders the latter of such interest.

To secure the condition of heat, the plants should be exposed not too directly to the rays of the sun. If possible, the case should be so placed as to have the light of an adjoining window thrown in its rear.

Colonnel Commanding U. S. Forces at Green river.

Constitutional Union Convention.—The Boston papers contain the call for a convention of the loyal men of Massachusetts, the terms of which afford a cheering indication that the people of this Commonwealth feel the solienm importance of taking active measures to sustain the General Government in its constitutional efforts to suppress the rebellion and

TILDER'S REPORT OF THE AFFAIR AT MUNFORDVILLE. CAVE CITY, Sept. 18, 1862.

hem in, which he accomplished at day after losing his guide and a Lieutenant l killed. At daylight a furious attacl

At half-past six the lighting became general long the whole line, the enemy having adanced to within two hundred yards of our rocks in large numbers. At this time our proces were disposed as follows: One company of the 74th Indiana, four companies of the 67th adiana, and one company of the 18th Regues, under command of Major Abbott, of the 7th Indiana, in the redoubt on our extreme sft; three companies of the 67th and one company of the 74th Indiana, under Col. Emmerany of the 67th, lining the old rifle works on, of the 67th, lining the old rifle works oners, when the rebels came forward with heer, supposing our cessation of fire to be signal of retreat. When they came within at thirty yards I ordered the men to fire, ich was repeated by Col. Murray and the eers along the line, and a very avalanche of th swept their ranks, causing them first to gger, then run in great disorder to the eds in their rear, having left all their field were not the cround, either deed or mostally

and-cars constantly employed in the hand-cars constantly employed in the constitutional duties, and for the restoration of national unity and peace.

It is an occasion of sincer erget for the by correspondence and otherwise, to prepare the list of prisoners, to attend to the delivery of the list of prisoners, to attend to the delivery of the prisoners at the places agreed upon, and in carry out promptly, effectually, and in good faith, all the details and provisions of the said of the first and occupations in consequence of this circumstance a new and distinct motive to bring the same and and previsions of the said of the first and occupations in consequence of this circumstance a new and distinct motive to bring the same and and provisions of the said of the first and occupations in consequence of this circumstance a new and distinct motive to bring the same and an occupant of the prisoners at the places agreed upon, and of the track is an occupant of the prisoners at the places agreed upon, and in the carry out promptly, effectually, and in good faith, all the details and provisions of the said of the faith and the details and provisions of the said into carry out promptly, effectually, and in good faith, all the details and provisions of the said into carry out promptly, effectually, and in good faith, all the details and provisions of the said into carry out promptly, effectually, and in good faith, all the details and provisions of the said into carry out promptly, effectually, and in good faith, all the details and provisions of the said into carry out promptly, effectually, and in the carry of the prisone with six companies of the 50th Indiana, had come up on the railroad from Louis-e and were thrown off the track six miles k at daylight. They pushed through by a

Lieut. Mason, 13th Indiana battery, and sixty men of thd 33d Kentucky, under Capt. Wilson—the whole force amounting to 2,122 men for

upopre in comp

men of thd 33d Kentucky, under Capt. Wilson —the whole force amounting to 2,122 men for duty.

The attacking force consisted of Chalmer's and Duncan's brigades of infantry, Scott's brigade of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery; in all amounting to about 7,000 or 8,000 men.

If I were to give a list of all who did their whole duty, it would simply be a muster roll of all who were there. No man flinched or held back a particle. I must, however, mention W. A. Bullitt, Adjutant of the Third Kentucky, who conveyed my orders for methrough the bottest of the fire with as much coolness as if on review, and Captain Frank White, of the Fitteenth Indiana, who superincended the earthworks, and wherever a point was exposed to a raking fire from the enemy's batteries, he immediately threw up traverses to protect the men.

Our entire loss was 27 killed and wounded; The enemy admit a loss of 714 killed and wounded on Sunday alone.

I cannot give as complete a report as I could wish, not having received a report from the different commanders engaged.

On Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock, I was again placed in command; by this time Gen. Polik had crossed the river, ten miles above, with the right wing of Gen. Brage's army, and coming down on the north side, took up a position on the river hills commanding our works, the left wing, under Gen. Hardee, having taken a position on the south side of the river.

General Bragg had sent a summons to surrender, and a consultation had been held with the commanders of regiments, in which it was the unanimous expression, that, nuless enabled by reinforcements to hold the north side of the river.

Colonel Commanding U. S. Forces at Gre

stitutional efforts to suppress the rebellion and to restore the Union. The call urges the pur-poses of the signers, entirely free from party prejudice, and fixes the 7th of next month as the day on which the convention shall be held. It is signed by such distinguished names as at of exotic floriculture. Working a large cities, who had not a foot of made gardens upon the house-tops,

Francis Bowen, Emory Washburn, and others equally well known. We append the following extract from the call:

For once in such a crisis let us come together as one people, laying aside all party difference and devote all to our country in this hour of her sore and direful peril. And we can unite on the common ground of the defence of our Government, Constitution, and Laws. The necessity is the more constraining in this if time of struggle, amid the din of arms and the horrors of civil war, that we should hold fast by that sheet anchor of our safety, the most exact observance of the laws of the land. If we swing away from that anchor we are adrift on a sca of violence, without chart or rudder. Now, more than at all other times, the ark

EDGED IN ENGLAND,—The Manchester Examiner and Times bears foreign testimony to the bravery of our men in these emphatic words: The Americans know, at least, how to fight. Whatever fault may be found with their generalship, it must be admitted that no troops in the world ever fought better. \* Considering that the bulk of the troops which McClellan handled before Richmond were soldiers of only twelve months standing, and

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS—GROWING GRAV-ITY OF THE MEXICAN QUESTION—A FERENCH SCHEME OF CONQUEST—AN ARMY OF EIGHTY THOUSAND MEN TO BE SENT

From the New York Times Correspondence.
PARIS, Friday, Sept. 12, 1862.
If the reports which come to me from the newspaper offices be true, the Mexican question is assuming a gravity which requires all the attention of the Government of the United States. The Mexican army is to be earried to States. The Mexican army is to be earried to States. The Mexican army is to be earried to States. The Mexican army is to be earried to States. The mexican question is assuming a gravity which requires all the attention of the Government of the United States. The Mexican army is to be earlied to Ranged, it shall only be for citizens, captured studiers, teamsters, and all civilians in the actual service of either party, to be exchanged for persons in similar position.

ARTICLE IV.

All prisoners of war to be discharged on parciae in ten days after their capture, and the prisoners mow held and those hereafter taken, to be transported to the points mutually agreed point at the expense of the contact the Pacific—a road intended to counteract OUT. [From the New York Times Correspondence.

mit that all the evidence corroborates it

[From the Glasgow (Scotland) Mail.]

The following reply has been received to the address lately forwarded to the government of the United States by the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association:

To Alex. MeAndrew, President, and Robert Cochran, Secretary of the Pauley Parliamentary Reform Association:
GENTLEMEN: I have had the pleasure of receiving the liberal and courteous address of the Pauley Parliamentary Reform Association and have submitted it to the President of the United States and the heads of the Departments of this government.

united States and the heads of the Departments of this government.

Engaged in maintaining against an unprovoked and causeless sedition a Government whose principle is the political equality of the members of the State, and whose policy is peace and good will toward all States and all men, it has been a disappointment to learn that our struggle is at best a matter of indifference to the Governments of Europe, while it is generally represented to us that the nations of that continent sympathize, not with us, but with the insurgents, and desire nothing less than our national ruin. If these representations are true, it is a new and melancholy illustration of the disposition of mankind to seek to do harm to each other at the cost of common sacrifices and suffering.

For your better appreciation of the character of this contest, and for your most generous wishes for the safety, welfare, and happiness of our country, you will please to accept the thanks of the people of the American continent. I speak in the name of the continent, because I know that the cause of the United States is accepted by all the American nations as one involving ultimately their safety and ates is accepted by all the American nations one involving ultimately their safety and eir destiny.

egion from the terrors of the insurrection, nd preparing the way for its return to its onstitutional duties, and for the restoration of

[For the Louisville Journal.] FORWARD.

BY JOSEPH A. NUNES, U. S. A. Forward! the path before us lies— The foe is in that path, and we must strike him, as he flies, With earth's consuming wrath. O hope should cheer, no power should save Dark treason from its darker grave! Forward! the land that gave us birth, The laws which prove us free, Cry "Death or Liberty!

A glorious death, a glorious life, Is his, the foremost in this strife! Forward! the startled world looks on With mingled hops and fear, While Fame, at every victory won, Embalms each bright career! Charge, bravely, then, at treason's cor And traitors sink to rise no more!

Forward! the cry is from our sires, Our children lisp it, too, And fan the patriotic fires To home and country due. The sword unsheathed, and banners' wave Proclaim we conquer, and we save! Forward! the memories of the past, The hopes of coming time, Speak to our hearts with trumpet blast. And make our cause sublime! A shield to all who would be free

irginia, we observe the following reference Gen. McDowell in the report of the battle during the battle is true, and there is no need of comment. Certainly General McDowell should never, unless vindicated by the verdict of a court-martial, be permitted to hold an-

of a court-martial, be permitted to noid another command:

At one time, not receiving assistance from the rear, as I had a right to expect after having sent for it, and our struggling battalions being nearly overcome by the weight and persistence of the enemy's attack, I flew back about half a mile to where I understood Gen. McDowell was with a large part of his corpa. I found him, and appealed to him in the most carnest manner to send a brigade forward at once to save the day, or all would be lost. He answered coldly, in substance, that it was not his business to help everybody, and he was not going to help Gen. Sigel. I told him that I was not fighting with Gen. Sigel's corps; that my brigade had got out of ammunition some time before and gone to the rear, and that I had been fighting with half a dozen different brigades, and that I had not inquired where or to what particular corps they belonged. He inquired of one of his aids if Gen. was fighting over there on the left. His aid said he thought he was. McDowell replied that he would soon help him, for he was a good fellow.

Agreement for exchange of prisoners. other command:

AGREEMENT FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS
HAXALL'S LANDING, JAMES RIVER. VA.,
July 22, 1862. The undersigned, having been commissioned by the authorities they respectively represent to make arrangements for a general experience.

following articles:

ARTICLE I.

It is hereby agreed and stipulated that all prisoners of war held by either party, including those taken on private armed vessels, known as privateers, shall be discharged upon the conditions and terms following:

Prisoners to be exchanged man for man and officer for officer; privates to be placed on the footing of officers and men of the navy.

Men and officers of lower grades may be exchanged for officers of a higher grade, and men and officers of different services may be exchanged according to the following scale xchanged according to the following scal f equivalents: A general commander-in-chief or an adm al shall be exchanged for officers of equi

officers of equal rank, or twenty privates or common seamen.

A Captain in the navy, or a Colonel, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for fifteen privates or common seamen.

A Lieutenant Colonel or a Commander in the navy shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for ten privates or common seamen.

A Lieutenant Commander or a Major shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or eight privates or common seamen.

A Lieutenant or a Master in the navy, or a Captain in the army or marines, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or sty privates or common seamen.

Masters mates in the navy, or lieutenants and ensigns in the army, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or four privates or common seamen.

Midshipmen, warrant officers in the navy, masters of merchant vessels and commanders of privateers shall be exchanged for officers

exchanged for each other, man for

Local, State, civil, and militia rank held by bersons not in actual military service will not be recognized, the basis of exchange being the grade actually held in the naval and military service of the respective parties. ARTICLE III.

ARTICLE III.

If citizens held by either party on charge of disloyalty or any alleged civil offence are exchanged, it shall only be for citizens, captured sutlers, teamsters, and all civilians in the actual service of either party, to be exchanged for persons in similar position.

een actually restored to the lines to which he elongs. ARTICLE V.

ARTICLE V.

Each party, upon the discharge of prisoners of the other party, is authorized to discharge an equal number of their own officers or men from parole, furnishing at the same time to the other party a list of their prisoners discharged and of their own officers and men relieved from parole, enabling each party to relieve from parole such of their own officers and men as the party may choose. The lists thus mutually furnished will keep both parties advised of the true condition of the exchange of prisoners.

The stipulations and provisions above men-ioned to be of binding obligation during the continuance of the war, it matters not which arty may have the surplus of prisoners, the creat principle involved being: 1. An equitable exchange of prisoners, man neat principle involved and of prisoners, man or man, officer for officer, or officers of higher and exchanged for officers of lower grades or or privates, according to the scale of equivalent of of equivale 2. That privates and officers and men of dif-

ferent services may be exchanged according to the same rule of equivalents.

3. That all prisoners, of whatsoever arm of service, are to be exchanged or paroled in ten days from the time of their capture, if it be practicable to transfer them to their own lines in that time; if not, as soon thereafter as practicable.

icable.

4. That no officer, soldier, or employee in he service of either party is to be considered as exchanged and absolved from his parole intil his equivalent has actually reached the ine of his friends. 5. That the parole forbids the perform ld, garrison, police, or guard or constabula

JOHN A. DIX, Major General. D. H. Hill, Major General C. S. Army. SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.

ARTICLE VII. All prisoners of war now held on either ide, and all prisoners hereafter taken, shall seem with all reasonable despatch to A. H. Aikens, below Dutch Gap, on James river, in Virginia, or to Vicksburg, in the State of Mississippi, and there exchanged or paroled until such exchange can be effected, notice being previously given by each party of the until such exchange can be effected, notice being previously given by each party of the number of prisoners it will send, and the time when they will be delivered at those points respectively; and in case the vicissitudes of war shall change the military relations of the places designated in this article, to the contending parties, so as to render the same inconvenient for the delivery and exchange of prisoners, other places, bearing as nearly as may be the present local relations of said places to the lines of said parties, shall be, by mutual agreement, substituted. But nothing in this article contained shall prevent the commanders of two opposing armies from exchanging prisoners or releasing them on parole at other points mutually agreed on by said commanders.

ARTICLE VIII.

ARTICLE VIII. For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing articles of agreement, each part will appoint two agents, to be called Agent

Baltimore, Sept. 28.

The American's special from Sharpsburg says our loss in killed and wounded in the battle of Antietam will be fully up to 10,000. The official figures in two corps, Sumner's and Hooker's, are as follows: Sumner's corps, officers, killed 41, wounded 89; enlisted men, killed 819, wounded 38; enlisted men, killed 819, wounded 689; anissing 458. Total for the corps 5,209. Hooker's corps, Doubleday's division, killed 98, wounded 689; Rickett's division, killed 152, wounded 999, missing 737; Mead's division, Pennsylvania reserve, killed 98, wounded 449, missing 23. Total 2,619.

Burnside's loss in killed and wounded 191.

and mules are discovered every few rods.

arges, as do all men who live in that section

urges, as do all men who live in that section of country, the importance of taking possession of East Tennessee and holding it against all rebel comers. He says if our lines extended to the whole southern boundary of Tennessee, the rebel army of the West would be entirely unable to support itself. Speaking from a thorough knowledge of the nature of the country south of that line, he says it is incapable of producing the requisite supplies. He considers the recent movement northward of the rebel armies to be in the main great foraging expeditions in search of bread. The Times's correspondence asserts that the conscription act is being actively and most rigidly enforced in that portion of Eastern Virginia now occupied by rebel troops. Every white male person between fifteen and six 4-five years is being pressed into the rebel

ty-five years is being pressed into the rebels ervice. The rebels have also impressed all negroes into their service as teamsters and laborers in the quartermaster's department.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.

619.
Burnside's loss, in killed and wounded, will e about 1,600. Total loss in the three corps , therefore, 8,428. Loss in Franklin's and tively, established and maintained the Federal so realized and the twenty millions of free/men of the North pusillanimously consent to let six millions in the South give law to the continent, we may expect to see them asserting the free exercise of the right of trade on the coats of Africa. We shall find that they will be as I ttle disposed to defer to our notions about the African slave trade as they have been to accept the doctrine of New England to shut out the slave trade between the States, which is a right that Jeff Davis has expressly reserved for the South. His admirers in England may find that they have not yet done him all the service he requires. tated, though there may be some eduction in the number missing. The Times has the following special: W. F. Dennis, Military Agent of Indiana, returned rom Sharpsburg on Saturday, and furnishes ome valuable information regarding the late sattle there. He gives the following summa-

Third cavalry, killed, four privates; wounded, five privates.

Mr. Dennis estimates our aggregate losses at Sharpsburg at a still lower figure than Surgeon General Hammond. He agreed that the rebels suffered much more severely, owing to the superiority of the Union troops in vigor and the quality of arms. He has procured and sent forward 2,000 blankets for the use of Indiana troops there.

The advance division of Gen. Sigel's corps reached this place on Monday last via Falls Church and Fairfax Court-House. No enemy was found on the road to interpose any obstacle to the progress of our troops or to taking possession of the fortifications on their arrival here, except a few scattering horsemen, who fied before our scouts could bring their carbines to bear upon them.

On Tuesday General Stahl reached this point with an additional force, and he has now command of the place and occupies the house of Mrs. Whalev as his headquarters. The usual precautions have been taken to prevent a surprise by the enemy, and since Monday scouting parties have been sent out daily in different directions.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29. writing from Pensucola on the 19th, has the following items:
The steam frigate Susquehanna has been condemned and will proceed home the first opportunity. The Iroquois has her machinery impaired and goes home soon. The Winona made her way through an intricate passage and got into a position which enabled her to fire over the canal with effect at the enemy's gun boats, one of which she hit with three II-inch shells, which rendered her unmanage-

ole and prevented her from steaming up t

gut's fleet when operations are begun agains Mobile.

Washington, Sept. 27.

us a principle on which the war can be fought, and has struck at the root of the mischief. The infernal devil (slavery) should be taken by the throat, and when it is strangled, we shall be free forever. He anticipated the most beneficial results from the proclamation.

Ex-Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, spoke in complimentary terms of the nomination of Wadsworth, and said, in supporting the proclamation: "The principles of freedom are not bounded by race, all men are created in the image of their maker, and are entitled to equial rights before the Lord. It is the denial of this which has compelled us to partake of the cup of humiliation to its very drugs."

Cairo, September 27.

CAIRO, September 27.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.

The Augusta, Ky., correspendent of the Gazette says the place was attacked by 640 mounted rebels, with two cannon, under command of a brother of John Morgan. The Union forces under Col. Bradford, numbering 120, took refuge in houses and fired from the windows, killing and wounding ninety men. Among the killed were three captains, one of sthem a younger brother of Morgan. Among those mortally wounded was Lieutenant Colonel Prentice, son of George D. Prentice. The rebels were so exasperated at their loss that they set fire to the houses and two squares of the town were burned. Our loss was 9 killed and 15 wounded—the balance of our forces taken prisoners. Subsequently a Union force from Maysville intercepted and attacked the rebels, when they fled in a panic. Result of the pursuit not learned.

CAIRO, Sept. 27.

The steamer Forest Queen, on her upward Washington, Sept. 30.
The following report of the victory of Antitietam has been forwarded to headquarters of the army by Gen. McClellan:

NEAR SHARFSBURG, Sept. 29—1,30 P. M.

the town were burned. Our loss was 9 killed and 15 wounded—the balance of our forces taken prisoners. Subsequently a Union force from Maysville intercepted and attacked the rebels, when they fled in a panic. Result of the pursuit not learned.

CAIRO, Sept. 27.

The steamer Forest Queen, on her upward trip, when passing Ashport, was fired into by a band of guerillas, who, after the volley, managed to get possession of the boat and steal several thousand dollars from the passengers. The clerk, a passenger, and two discharged soldiers, were captured and taken of by the rebels. The pilot at the wheel received a dangerous wound in the leg. No less than a hundred shots were fired at the boat.

CINCINATI, Sept. 29.

The Times' Louisville correspondent says Jeff. C. Davis, of Indiana, went into the Galt House at half past 8 o'clock this morning, where he met Gen. Nelson and referred to this hands in ordering him (Davis) to Cincinnati. Nelson cursed him in the most infamous manner, and struck him in the face several times. Nelson then retired a few paces. Davis borrowed a pistol of a friend, and advanced up to Nelson, who, by this time gained the stairway, when Davis walked directly to him and fired, Nelson falling into the arms of a Captain who was just coming down stairs.

CINCINATI, September 29.

The Gazette says a gentleman reached Covington yesterday from the vicinity of Lexington and reports a great conflagration in that city on Friday. The fire broke out in Beard's livery stable, corner of Short and Limestone street, destroying every house on both sides of Short street for two squares north of Limeston's for the residue and propers a great conflagration in that city on Friday. The fire broke out in Beard's livery stable, corner of Short and Limestone street, destroying every house on both sides of Short street for two squares north of Limestone's firether and propers a great conflagration in that city on Friday. The fire broke out in Beard's livery stable, corner of Short and Limestone street, destroying every h

The following despatch was received at To Maj. Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief Washington:

haste of the pursuit from that point. For hundred were taken from the opposite side of the Potomac.

(Signed.)

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding. St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 29.

Three hundred Sioux Indians under Little row, attacked Col. Sibley's command on the 3d. The battle lasted two hours, resulting the repulse of the Indians with a loss of birty killed and a large number wounded. Our whites were killed and thirty or forty rounded.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EUROPA.

Cape Race, Sept. 29.

The steamship Europa, from Liverpool on the 20th via Queenstown on the 21st, arrived off this point at 4 o'clock yesterday evening. She was boarded by a news yacht and a summary of her news obtained. The dates by the Europa are two days later than those by the Anglo Saxon.

The Teutonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 19th, and the Pérsia, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 20th. The political news by the Europa is unimportant.

The London Daily News editorially taunts the firends of secession with being jubilant over the triumph of slave power, and asks who is to be better off for it. It says that should the hopes of the English friends of secession which had already been kindled in its very love the triumph of slave power, and asks who is to be better off for it. It says that should the hopes of the English friends of secession be realized and the twenty millions in the South give law to the continent, we may expect to see them asserting the reneal of the 22d of March, 1861, W. W. Loring, the conditions are should be added to the East by General Healetck, who, from an intimate acquaintance, is well as the deditorial columns of the Baltimore American whee editorial columns of the Baltimore American whee editorial columns of the Baltimore American whose Editor has gleaned the battle-field:

The Victory—for it was a victory—has been deadly purchased; but Marylands is aved, and that the eristis and sounds which make even victory sad, one could but early in the reliance of the editorial columns of the Baltimore American whee selitor has pleaned the battle-field:

The St. Louis Republic as says the campaign in New Mexico, which has just been contained. The victory—for it was a victory—for it

the person of his Adjutant General. Captain Dabney H. Maury had done much to discourage the loyal, and engender a feeling of dis-trust in the command of this Department. bolitionists is to reorganize a series of Cawnore massacres as a legitimate mode of warare, but it will not be successful in the atempt. It adds that it is indeed difficult to see low a proclamation issued by the President an have any greater effect than the documents suced by such Generals as Hunter and Phelps, neiting the negroes to revolt. It hopes that President Lincoln will refrain from an act which will be at once a crime and a blunder, which will in no way advance the Federal ause, but only deepen and make eternal hate between the two sections.

The New York correspondent of the London Fimes is of opinion that Europe need not fear hat the North will unite to repel foreign intervention. Its courage is gone and the game is lost.

There is no political news of importance. It was during the trip of Col. Loring to Fort Fillmore, and while he yet pretended to the command, that Gen. Canby, then Colonel of of the 19th infantry, assumed in his face the esponsibility for his Government, and directthe control of affairs in New Mexico. From this moment a new era dawned upon New Mexico, and from that hour until the Texan forces, leaving one half of their number killed, wounded, and prisoners, behind them, aban-loned the country, has he governed, comnanded, and directed with justice, impartialiy and, success.

General Edward R. S. Canby was born in the State of Kentucky, and appointed a cadet from the State of Indiana in 1835. He graduis lost.

There is no political news of importance.

The Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool and Manchester presented an address to Mr. Laing, who made a lengthy address on Indian affairs, in which he said we could not expect ted at West Point on the 30th of June, 1839, and on the 1st of July of the same year, was ffairs, in which he said we could not expect more than a million and a quarter bales of coton from India during the next twelve months. If, therefore, it should be impossible to get coton raised in the Southorn States, the present trisis must go on with augmenting evils for he next twelve months; but he believed that nany months would not clapse before the termination of the struggle and the recognition by England and other great powers of the Southern Confederacy. Jute is authoritatively pronounced too brittle for a substitute for solution. appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry; he was promoted First Lieutenant, Second Infantry, June 18, 1846. It was in totton.
France.—The La France asserts that a majority of the cabinet of Juarez have decided on proposing terms of capitulation to Gen. Forry on the basis of the surrender of the city of Mexico and Puebla to the French. The French cotton districts are described as suffering great distress.

Canton dates of August 10 represents that Canton and Mascao had been visited by a violent simoon, by which immense damage was done to property, and forty thousand lives were lost.

New York, Sept. 29.

Belen Gate, Mexico."

When the Tenth Regiment United States

McClellan having ordered Ge Light Infantry was organized in March, 1855, he was selected as one of the Majors, and again columns of bri New York, Sept. 29.

The Herald's despatch says that the few inhabitants left at Centreville are nearly in a state of starvation, Everything has been taken from them, including nearly all the live stock. Broken and burned U.S. baggace and wagons are strewn along the roads in the line of the retreat, while carcasses of dead horses and mules are discovered every few rods.

The Baltimore American furnishes the fol-lowing additional news from last night: A ride from the centre army on the Potomac to its right wing at Williamsport gives one an impression of an immense number of men and aggregation of material that has been brought together. For 13 miles the eye never losses sight of cames. What Constitutes a State. — The New York Journal of Commerce says there have been going the rounds of the press, for several years, various extracts from the old poem, "What Constitutes a State?" but most of them as far as we have noticed, have been credited to the real author. This poem was written in 1781, by Sir William Jones, a native of London. The author was one of the most remarkable men of that age, and would have been distinguished in any era. He was born in 1746, lost his father in 1749, and was reared by his mother, a woman of uncommon endowments, and exceedingly well fitted for reinforce and support French, who was hoids with the bayonet. Dr. McLaughlin, of Bradley Johnson's staff, yave himself up to our pickets.

He stated that he was utterly tired of rebel service, and he would sooner be in Fort McHenry than with their army in Virginia.

Our advance is four or five miles out, and a rebel force composed of ten brigades of Lousiana and North Carolina troops are in our immediate front, and show a disposition to contest our further advance.

A spirited cavalry and artillery skirmish took place this morning, in which our mea did well and drove the enemy some distance. A rebel cavalry officer was captured and brought into the ferry.

Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune says Gen. Sigel has asked to be by his mother, a woman of uncommon encowments, and exceedingly well fitted for uch a task. He began his school education the Harrow, continued it at Oxford, and afterward pursued his studies on the continent. It was the finest linguist of his time, and not hilly wrote in the Latin, French, and German anguages with great precision and elegance, positions and pushing them back some three positions and pushing them back some three. uch a task. He began his school education at Harrow, continued it at Oxford, and after-ward pursued his studies on the continent. anguages with great precision and elegance, out excelled in the Oriental tongues, to which he gave years of enthusiastic study. His con-tributions to literature from the Arabic, Perme grade.

2. Because his command has gradually been duced, first by removal from it of two divises, Cox's and Cook's, then of two brigades, iatt's and Milroy's.

3. Because none of the regiments raised exhas gradually been on it of two divisin of two brigades, signments raised exhaus been assigned been pronounced in some cases superior to the originals. He was a careful student of law, and in 1783 was appointed Judge of the Sutan, carried by Burnside, no more desperate tan, carried by Burnside, no more desperate he British East India Company, at which time ich Halleck has treated him personally and aken sick at Calcutta in 1794, and died after few days' illness in the 48th year of his age.

few days' illness in the 48th year of his age.
few men, living or dead, have acquired such
deserved celebrity in so many different walks
of life. As a statesman, jurist, philosopher,
his deserved on the ground; and after aste for belies-lettres gave enthusiasm to all taste for belies-lettres gave enthusiasm to all his literary pursuits. His prose was far more leigant than any specimens of the Addisonian school, and everything from his pen gave evidence of the most profound research. He was lamented Col. Kingsbury fell. dence of the most profound research. He was at once an earnest advocate of reforms, and a stickler for law and order. He stood up boldly for the rights of the people, and at one time lost caste with the British government for his defence of the American Revolution. He wrote a most spirited Latin ode to Liberty, dedicated to the struggling colonists, which was hailed as a masterpiece by all the scholars of Europe. We have been at some pains to procure a correct copy of the poem named in our caption, which we here subjoin. It is usually known by its first line, but we have prefixed the original title. Alegan it will be profixed the original title. Alegan it will be profixed the original title. Alegan it will be a date of the most effective volunteer batter in the service—a large group of dead hor attracted attention. Wounded and turn lose at different points where the fight the heldest in this part of the field, they is usually known by its first line, but we have prefixed the original title. Alcaeus, it will be remembered, was a celebrated lyric poet of Mitylene, in Lesbos, contemporary with Sappho, 600 years before the Christian era, whose muse was devoted to the praise of liberty, and who was the inventor of Alcaic verses. The sentiment of the annexed ode was taken from

a fragment attributed to Alcaus, which prefaced the poem when first published: AN ODE In Imitation of Alexans.

What constitutes a State?
What constitutes a State?
Not high raised battlement or labor'd mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not clitics proud with spires and turrets crown'd,
Not clitics proud with spires and turrets crown'd,
Not the state of the state BY SIR WILLIAM JONES.

ederal loss at Owensboro, according to Col. Wood's report to Gov. Morton, was three rounded has since died. The rebel loss was hirty-six dead on the field and thirty wound-d. Seven of the wounded have since died. ommander acknowledges a loss of eighty.

GRAVE OF IRVING .- We take the followin om the last paper of "Rus-Urban Rambles," from the last paper of "Rus-Urban Rambles," in the New York Evening Post:

Burns is not more closely associated with Ayr, or Scott with Abbotsford, or Slakkespeare with Stratford, than is Washington Irving with Tarrytown. Here he spent his maturer years and old age, and here, amid the affectionate regrets of every one, is the place he breathed his last. All who attended his funcral will remember that exquisite day when, as if in kindly remembrance of the event, the cold and icy winds of December re-

red, and it seemed as if spring had come Washington Irving's grave is in the upper und more modern part of the cemetery, for the lower part, near the old church, contains the dead of revolutionary times. The Irving fam-ily lie in a row of graves, the burial lot being surrounded with a green hedge. Thick, low, white slabs, each exactly similar to the other, alone mark the graves. There is no preten-tious monument. The father and mother of the Irving lie side by side, their tomb-stones bearing these inscriptions: me Irving he side by side, their tomo-stones ocaring these inscriptions:—
"WILLIAM IRVING—Died October 25, 1807, aged 76 years, 1 month and 11 days."
"Sarah Sanders, wife of William Irving—Died April 9, 1817, aged 78 years, 11 months and 15 days."
Next to these, at the foot of the whitest stone, lies the freshest grave. It is the grave that was opened and closed on that sweet.

bled April 9, 1817, aged 78 years, 11 months and 15 days."

Next to these, at the foot of the whitest stone, lies the freshest grave. It is the grave that was opened and closed on that sweet—that almost unnaturally sweet—December day, and the pure white stone bears these words: and 25 days.

Son of William and Sarah S. P. Irving, Died November 28, 1859, aged 76 years, 2 mos. and 25 days.

Some friendly hand has thrown a wreath of immortelles upon the grave. The gate that leads to the burial lot is open, as if it were often visited, and the morning sunlight flickers in checkered play upon the grass and tombers stones as it filters tremblingly through the leaves—everything quiet and serene, like the closing years and calm death and gentle soul of him who left his Sunnyside cottage home for them one comfortable quarters. Go where one might, in every place that afforded the battle-field were found. Every farm house

attempt to give the national forces a check and thereby gain breathing space to quit the soil of Maryland, the advance upon which had proved so fatal to his hopes. The position was certainly well chosen. It was along a plateau interspersed with slight decreasing and furnished available covers for Infantry; he was promoted First Lieutenant, Second Infantry, June 18, 1846. It was in this grade that he exhibited staff qualities of the highest order, and accordingly he was at once selected as the Regimental Adjutant. On the 3d of March, 1847, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, in the regular staff of the army, and on the 20th of August, 1847, he was breveted a Major "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Contreras and Churubusco, Mexico." On the 13th of September, 1847, he was again breveted Lieutenant Colonel "for gallant conduct, &c., a De Belen Gate, Mexico."

when the additional regiments were raised in 1801, he was appointed Colonel of the Ninetenth United States Infantry. His present commission as Brigadier General of Volunteers is dated the 31st of March, 1862.

No officer of the regular army can exhibit his history with more pride; and, while he stands thus officially before the country, his friends and acquaintances need not to be reminded of those pure principles of character which but adorn his military career.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A STATE. — The New York Laurnal of Comparere says there have

e loose at different points where the fight the lottest in this part of the field, they herded together in their affright and pain perish in every attitude that makes the turesque in a field of battle. One, especial looked as if in the act of rising up once me to take part in the strife. On all sides wabundant evidence of the obstinacy of struggle in the impromptu breastworks whi abounded. Wherever a few panels of fen afforded opportunity to do so, these we thrown down and then piled thickly togeths perhaps two feet high, and from behind the and to the last moment possible, the rebs poured forth a deadly fire on their assailant Small ledges of rocks also along the hill-sis which descended to the woods, so fatal to o advance, served for shelter at every few step and whilst the shot and shell from our batts tries, as they gained the crest of the hill, to the trees to fragments over their heads, it was very hard to dislodge them except by an actual charge through, which ended in strewin, the whole neighbehood with the literature.

nen were kicking about, almost ouch, forming the staple of their caps. Some few books and a vast

are without foundation in fact. The meeting was characterized by the most kindly feeling, harmony of sentiment, and unanimity of action in support of the most vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. (Signed) N. J. BERRY,
Governor of New Hampshire.

General Curtiss and staff paid a visit this morning to the fortifications surrounding the city, and expressed himself highly pleased with their appearance and the manner in which the military arrangements are conducted at them.

The appearance of the General and his formidable staff on the street collected quite a crowd of citizens. brmidable staff on the second of citizens.

The Thirty-third regiment Iowa volunteers arrived this morning and marched out to Benton Barracks, making an imposing appearance and receiving many warm encomiums from the people.

lisguise, and being recognized by person

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! THE ERST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOWS cel-brited Hair Dye
produces a color not to be distinguished from na'ure—
warranted oo't - loure the Hair in the lea t; remed'es the HI eff ets of had dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR in-tantly turns a plendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Soli by all Drugcia's, &c., FWThe Genuine is simed Will-LIAM A. BATCHE-LOR on the four sides of each box. RACTORY No. SI Barelay Street. New York
(Late 282 Broad and 16 Bond street. | unofferty

J. Norris, iving on Pennsylvania Run, about 2 a mile and a half from Standeford'e tavers, a AY MARE, about 14's hands high, 3 years old last pring, with black mane and tail. No other marks, ppraised to 850 by the undersigned. Given under my hand as a Justice of the Peace this st day of July, 1862.
se wi GEO. J. GAILBREATH, J. P. J. C.

givei GEO. J. GAILBREATH. J. P. J. C.

FIRST COLLECTION DISTRICT KY.
Owenshore, 10th Sept. 1662. J

THE UNDERSIGNED, APPOINTED BY THE
COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE
COUNTIES OF Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Crittenden,
Graves, Hickman, Kopkins, Livingston, Marshall,
McCracken, Friggt, Union, Lyon, Fulton, Webster,
Breckinridge, Butler, Christian, Daviess, Grayson,
Hancock, Henderson, Muhleuburg, Ohio, McLean,
Allen, Barren, Hart, Logan, Montre, Simpson, Told,
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BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS. R. M. INGALLS, Commission Merchant,
WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CITY
and country dealers to his stock at B O'S, SECIES,
and HATS, which are off red at manu achieves prices.
These scode comprise his by dealers at manu achieves prices.

owner can ceme forward, prove property, an charges, or he will be dealt with as the law reaug28 d3&wtf

On the 7th day of Ace. 18°2. a n-gro man, calling himself PATRICK tike RY, was committed to the jail of J five one county as a runaway slave, or dark mustato, weighting himself PATRICK tike RY, was committed to the jail of J five one county as a runaway slave, or dark mustato, weighting himself of the particular times and high forehead, small scar on the left side or his forehead, short legs and long lody, a very stont as dwell behand, slave he belongs to lumbicks Jairett, of or near Mr. foreshorouth, Sta et l'T temesce.

The owner can even forward, prov-property, and paychar es or he will be dealt with es the law requires, alt dike tf. On the 3d day of July, 1862, a nagro boy calling himself AARO v GILROY, was committed to the Jefferson county unit as a runaway lave. He is about 25 years of age, dath bown ships feet 15 inches hick, we shelling 125 the sense h kilo, no beach, other forces ad, and has a low in Appearance. Saw he belong to Ropert Dure of Al ar am, and was jurchseed of Mr. H. wkins, of Lexing ton, Ky.

The Richmond De-patch of September 27th says: "Our army is daily increasing by accessions of stragglers and conscripts.

The Despatch contains an item from a Texas paper, dated Sept. 3, which says Sam. Houston is alive yet, and well, and living on his old homestead.

The Richmond Examiner says that the public bighway in the valley of Virginia, from

charges, or the RENEY
sites. Sites RUNAWAY.

A SLAVE, TAKEN UP AS A RUNAWAY.

Is now in the pair of Hart county. He says his name is Charles, and that he belongs to Care charles, of Significant high, of black color, and that he person is considered to the constant of th

NOTICE.

Palmert PATENT LEG&ARM 1609 care 376 CHESTAUTOR THIS ARM and HAND are so pericet indicating that the wearer's loss is quite annier by the table of the tork as received cover all competitions. Afty most over years from distinguished scientific societies principal etites of the world; among which read Medalas of the World's Exhibitions in Loss of the principal etites of the world; among which read Medalas of the World's Exhibitions in Loss of the World's Exhibition in Loss of the World's Exhib

n. ar Huntaville.

The owner can come forward preve proverty, u d pay
th rge, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
jus d32wtf

W. K. THOWAS, J. J. C.

There was loosed in the Hart county jail, the —day of April, 1972, a runaway, a need boy, calling himself DAVE, of coper color, abo pounds, by end of tore in ear of left hand out off, as sight rear on furshead. Says denote 180 or a Nickolson, of Columba, Murray county, Tenn. Diese JOHN W. FITZPATRICK, Jai er H. C., a's diodwiff Munforville, Kv.

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